TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1895. No. 41

Begin the Day Right
On'y a Brush can keep you neat. Brushes in all sizes and prices at the P. P. P.
C. E JONES, 36 Gov't St.,
Always Open.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .
Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock
A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

If your Grocer is out of
Keewatin
....Flour....
INSIST on his getting it for you and TAKE NO OTHER.

Mrs. Goldman ..
Wishes to inform the ladies of Victoria that she has opened her business of
Hair Dresser and Worker,
at No. 1 View Street, opposite Driard. Hair dressed in the latest style. Switches, Bangs, Hair Chains, Etc., made to order at most reasonable prices. Combings made up. Bangs cut and cured.
NOTE THE ADDRESS:
No. 1 View Street, Opposite Driard

Brief Locals.

—John Stanish has been in the habit of bringing in skiff loads of salmon from Whatcom and forgetting to report and pay the duty. The customs "got on" to him to-day; his skiff was seized and Stanish made his debut before Collector of Customs Milne, and was fined $25. He received a short lecture on lack of memory in such cases and his skiff was restored to him.

—The steamship Miowera sailed from Sydney this afternoon for Vancouver.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

Second Triennial Opened at Washington This Morning With Usual Ceremonies.

Countess of Aberdeen Among the Distinguished Members Attending.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—The second triennial of the National Council of Women of the United States was opened here to-day. The president, Mrs. Sewall, of Indianapolis, called the convention to order at 10 o'clock. The gathering was a representative one. Dress reformers and women in gowns of mode sat side by side, while here and there could be seen the bonnet of a Quakeress.

Conspicuous in the gathering were the Countess of Aberdeen, president of the International Council of Women; Lady Somerset, Miss Willard, of Illinois, President of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Russel Sage, Mrs. Grannis, New York, president of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity; Mrs. Foster, Washington, president of the Republican Association of the United States; Mrs. Solomon, Illinois, president of the National Council of Jewish Women, and Mrs. Annie Jenness, dress reformer. Among the fraternal organizations represented were the Women's National Indian Association, National Women's Auxiliary, Keeley League, Working Women's Society and International Order of King's Daughters and Sons. The opening session began with prayers. The presentation of greetings from the National Council of Women of Canada and other organizations followed, and the session then considered the address of the president, May Wright Sewall, followed.

A GERMAN SKIPPER SUICIDES.

Preferred Death to Eight Years' Imprisonment.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—The German bark, Paul Isenberge, has arrived from Honolulu with the first mate in command. The bark left San Francisco about a year ago with Captain Biet in command, for Hamburg. On the voyage one of the sailors was so maltreated by the captain and mate that he died. Both men were arrested in Germany and charged with manslaughter. The captain, after preliminary examination, was allowed his liberty on bonds and permitted to make a voyage to Honolulu with his ship on condition that he would take the same punishment given to the mate who would remain and stand trial. When the bark reached Honolulu a letter was handed him by the German consul informing him that his partner in crime had been senetenced to eight years in prison and that he should consider himself a convict. Rather than serve the sentence on his return to Germany he committed suicide and the first mate took command of the bark on the voyage to San Francisco.

THE UNIVERSITY BOYCOTT.

The Students Are Determined and Will Not Weaken.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—The university boycott began in earnest to-day, and of the 700 students registered only five were in attendance at lectures this morning. These five are looked at with scorn and are described as traitors. At one lecture only one student attended, and he was a freshman. The other four attended only one lecture each. The indications are that the fight is in earnest. The students are very determined. They declare they will not weaken. There is a great deal of uneasiness in government circles, for it is known that the matter will be brought up in the legislature and the opposition is priming itself with facts to make a warm fight.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,
Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.
COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

MONEY TO LOAN
In large or small amounts on approved security.
MORROW, HOLLAND & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELLINGTON COAL
$6.50 PER TON
SWINERTON & ODDY,
110 Government Street.

GO TO SAMPSON'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 97 Douglas street, cor. Johnson, for something to read. f18-1t

WANTED—Three or four furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address Housekeeper, P.O. box 147. f18-2t

TO LET—Two well furnished rooms, bath, hot and cold water, use of piano, etc; excellent location. Address M., Times office. f18-2t

THE POLITICAL POT.

They'll Be Defeated If They Do and Defeated If They Don't.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The Montreal Gazette editorially says that everything points to a dissolution. It therefore calls upon the government to announce the same, even if some delay will occur by the voters' lists not being ready.

Mackenzie Bowell spent all forenoon to-day with Lord Aberdeen at Rideau Hall. It is understood that the question discussed was the Manitoba school case and the early dissolution of parliament. Aberdeen leaves this afternoon for Montreal.

Winnipeg, Feb. 18.—The Free Press this morning says that the west will shortly receive a visit from a party of touring cabinet ministers, who will hold meetings throughout the country. There is some talk in Brandon of bringing out Dr. Fleming against Hon. Thomas Daly. His record in the past has been non-political, and it is said he would unite the Liberal and Patron vote.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—Politicians are not hardly reconciled to their disappointment at the failure of the council to announce the date of dissolution. Premier Bowell drove down to Rideau Hall this morning and had an interview with the governor-general. The approaching dissolution was, it is understood, the subject of the interview. It has leaked out that there was a row in the council during Saturday's sitting over the Manitoba school question. So excited were some of the ministers that two of them continued their controversy out in the corridor. J. C. Patterson left the council, and it is reported that he intends to resign.

THE WAHLBURG IMPLICATED.

She Is Seized at San Diego, Charged With Taking Arms to Hawaii.

San Diego, Feb. 18.—The schooner Wahlburg arrived at this port last week and was seized by Collector Fisher on the charge of having violated the neutrality laws by having transported arms and ammunition to the Hawaiian country for the use of the revolting royalists.

Captain Matthew S. Martin professes innocence, and persistently declares that he has been on another hunting expedition.

Simultaneous interviews with the captain and the steward resulted in a marked divergence in their statements, the captain referring to the stormy experience at sea during the recent gale, while the steward said that they had experienced good weather throughout the voyage.

Both have the outlines of the other's hunting story by heart, but differed in respect to details, hedging when questioned as to the amount of salt on board and the supply of provisions.

Hawaiian Consul Wood expresses the opinion that a straight case can be made out against the Wahlburg, and has advised Minister Thurston on all facts relating to the seizure.

The Wahlburg is an ordinary fore and aft schooner with a maintopmast and two jibs. She is of twenty-seven tons register and fifty feet long.

HIGHWAYMEN NABBED.

Captured by the Sheriff Near Palermo, California.

Oroville, Cal., Feb. 18.—The lone highwayman who so boldly stopped the Forbestown stage on Saturday near Wyandott and robbed its passengers and the express company of all the coin and valuables, was captured this morning on a train at Palermo, five miles south of Oroville, by Sheriff Hackett.

THE TOTTENHAM TRAGEDY.

Robert Newbury Dies From Self-Inflicted Wounds.

Tottenham, Ont., Feb. 18.—Robert Newbury, who shot himself, wife and niece on Saturday, is dead. The niece is still living and doing well. Sudden insanity is ascribed for Newbury's deed.

STROLLING AROUND THE WORLD.

Messrs. Wilson and Yorke, Globe-Trotters, Arrive Here.

Messrs. Wilson and Yorke, the newspaper men who are taking a stroll around the world, are in the city. They had to ride from Vancouver, but to keep up their practice walked the deck of the Islander. The two gents have just finished walking across the continent from Quebec and look as hardy and heathy as can be imagined. They made a number of short stops at different points along the line, and have been very cordially treated by the officials of the government, employees of the C. P. R. and citizens generally. Mr. Wilson is an Australian who has travelled considerable and had a wide and varied experience as a newspaper man. Mr. Yorke is from Boston, Lincolnshire, England, and is a newspaper man who has worked not only in England, but on the continent. They are hearty, good natured fellows with a fund of stories and reminiscences and very pleasant to meet. They had intended to lecture here but intend are to be at home to any one who calls at the Hotel Victoria this evening. They are the guests of Mr. Escalet white here.

Mr. Wilson has a wonderful scrap book, which is a log of the journey, only the entries are made by outsiders. On its pages are some very bright things, and a perusal of it is very interesting. It has entries made at every point on the journey and is an evidence of the good faith of the "tramps." Mr. Wilson was received by Lord Aberdeen, was presented with a magic lantern by Hamilton Abbott, and will be received at Government House this afternoon. The visitors return to Vancouver in the morning, do Washington, Oregon and California on foot, and then go to the Orient. Their plans as to Japan and China have been changed since walking became bad there.

LATEST CABLE DISPATCHES

Her Majesty Queen Victoria Arrives in London Incapacitated by Rheumatism.

England Will Consult Australia's Interest in Dealing With Samoan Affair.

The Queen arrived in London this afternoon. Strict privacy was maintained in her reception, and at Victoria station empty trains were lined along the platform so that persons on the other platforms could not see her alight. The reason for this extraordinary privacy is that rheumatism has incapacitated her for walking. A detachment of life guards surrounded her carriage as it was driven to Buckingham palace. In spite of all this the Queen was heartily cheered.

In the house of commons to-day Under Foreign Secretary Grey said there had been no special agreement made in regard to the ownership of land in Samoa by foreign nations. The United States government claimed exclusive right to a coal station in the harbor of Pago Pago. There is no truth in the statement that Germany is about to annex the Samoan islands. England certainly desired to consult the interests of Australia regarding Samoa.

Continued cold weather in London is causing much distress among the poor. A number of committees have been formed and funds are being collected for their relief.

A Pekin dispatch says marines are arriving at the various foreign legations for the purpose of protecting them. The Chinese are suspicious of their presence, and trouble is feared.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The emperor has recovered from his indisposition. A deputation of the agrarian league to-day presented him with a memorial asking for revisions in the grain tariff in the interest of protection.

The emperor, replying, said the action of the government would be directed towards fostering interests concerning the welfare of the country.

London, Feb. 17.—The body of Walter Schull, an Elbe passenger, was brought to Dungeness to-day by a fishing vessel.

The Queen and ex-Empress Frederick started from Osborne for Buckingham this morning.

Hong Kong, Feb. 18.—The British cruiser Mercury left here to-day for Formosa to protect foreigners against the outrages which are being committed by the Chinese.

Vienna, Feb. 18.—Archduke Albert died this morning from congestion of the lungs.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The United States has refused to interfere in the case of a man named Lecomte, forced to do military duty in France and claiming American citizenship. It is learned that he only declared his intention of becoming a citizen.

Brief Locals.

—Sergeant Langley and a special constable left in the naphtha launch this afternoon for the islands. They will do several days' patrolling in quest of sheep thieves and other questionable characters.

—Herbert Reynolds, a gunner in the R. M. A., died this morning at the naval hospital, Esquimalt. The funeral is being arranged by W. J. Hann and will take place on Thursday with military honors. The body will be interred in the naval plot at Esquimalt.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers.

—Miss Mary Stevens and J. M. Finn, bandmaster of the B. C. B. G. A. band and leader of Finn's orchestra, were united in marriage at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral this morning. The ceremony was followed by a nuptial mass celebrated by Rev. Father Joseph Nicolaye, who performed the ceremony. The wedding was a quiet one, being attended only by the immediate friends of the couple, who left shortly after for the Sound on the steamer Rosalie. They will remain in Seattle for a few days at the Hotel Northern, and will return home on Friday. They will reside on Blanchard street between Fort and Kane streets. Mr. and Mrs. Finn are popular Victorians and a legion of friends unite in wishing them well.

—The Velos has returned from Haddington island with an empty barge. The failure to secure a load of rock is explained by the statement that the cylinder head so necessary to the running of the steam derick at the quarry wharf was removed and hidden. Thus arises a fresh difficulty in the ever growing and famous government buildings muddle. It is understood among those who know that the present difficulty arises from differences between Mr. Adams and Mr. Tulloch, who loads the rock. On arrival at Haddington island Mr. Adams paid up all of the arrears in wages. A new boiler for the big derick at the buildings was hauled up on the high platform to-day. A section of the old boiler blew up a few days ago, and a new one had to be purchased. The old one had to be patched up to give steam to hoist the new one into place.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

United States Wants Interested Nations to Devise Means to Protect Seals.

Will Attempt to Kill Them Off if the Proposition is Not Favored.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Important action upon the seal fisheries of Behring Sea was taken on Friday by the house ways and means committee. It was agreed to authorize the president to invite the governments of Great Britain, Russia and Japan to unite with the U.S. in sending a joint commission to investigate the seal fisheries. The President would be authorized to arrange a modus vivendi with these powers for the protection of seals until the report of the commission has been made and acted upon. The secretary of the treasury will be empowered to take steps to kill seals under the terms of the Dingley bill in case the nations refuse to join the United States in the investigation.

The plan which the committee agreed upon was recommended by Assistant Secretary Hamlin, of the treasury department, who visited the Alaskan waters last year and looked into the seal interests there, and by Chairman Wilson. Each government that decides to become a party to the agreement will be invited to designate three commissioners and to arrange that the commission shall begin its work without delay. There has been much discussion in the committee of the propriety of reopening the seal question, in view of the regulations adopted as a result of the findings of the Paris tribunal, and the question was admitted to be one which afforded grounds for a difference of opinion. The members were unanimously of opinion that the regulations had fallen short of accomplishing their purpose, and it was contended that Great Britain could have no reason for dissatisfaction if representations were made to her that the speedy extermination of the seal herd is inevitable unless further measures of protection shall be adopted, and if she is invited to co-operate with the other governments which are interested in the seal inquiry.

The commission takes the view that rules should be adopted to govern sealing in all the northern waters, those under the jurisdiction of Russia and Japan, as well as those of Great Britain and the United States. The establishment of the present sixty-mile limit is held to be entirely insufficient for protection. The proposal made by Dingley, that the United States should proceed to kill the seals if the other powers decline to take steps for additional restrictions, seemed at first a rather startling one, but after consideration the commission was brought to its support, and holds that this government has power to do whatever it thinks best with the seals in its territory and in the waters under its jurisdiction. Whether the senate will take the same view of the question involved in this new plan is a subject for debate, for Senator Morgan has argued that the work of the Paris tribunal was entirely effective.

OVERDUE VESSELS.

Much Anxiety Manifested for the Small Coastwise Ships.

New York, Feb. 17.—Much anxiety is manifested among the owners of small coastwise sailing vessels as to the safety of about twenty-five ships which are supposed to have been lost in the late blizzard. Every day the offices of the agents are besieged by relatives anxious to ascertain what has become of their loved ones who shipped a month ago. Since the severe storm there has not been one coastwise sailing vessel reported from any southern port and vessels bound from New York for the south and New England are also so long overdue that they are supposed to have foundered. The ships about whose whereabouts there is doubt number over twenty, the crews averaging about ten men to each, and the total value of the cargoes is about a quarter of a million dollars.

Most of the vessels are owned by New Yorkers. Principal among them are the schooner George R. Condon, which sailed from Charleston, S. C., in command of Captain Bailey. She had a crew of twelve men and is now ten days overdue. The barkentine Emma J. Meyer, Capt. Oliver, is ten days overdue in London, Conn., from Charleston, S. C. The schooner Alameda, Captain Dodgen, which sailed from Milesboro, Maine, on January 15, has not yet been heard from. The barkentine E. S. Powell, Captain Hotchinson, which sailed on January 27 from Charleston, S. C., for New York, not heard from. The schooner Sarah A. Fuller, from Boston for the Azores, and the schooner Sarah Potter, from Brunswick for New York, are ten days overdue.

HONG KONG TO NEW YORK.

A Remarkably Quick Passage With a Disastrous Ending.

New York, Feb. 18.—The large American four-masted ship Susquehanna arrived at Quarantine last evening after a fine passage of one hundred and two days' duration from Hong Kong. The quick trip would have been more remarkable had the fine weather which attended the swift voyage for 88 days' continued throughout. Thirteen days ago, February 4th, the Susquehanna was off Cape Hatteras when the wind came out from the northeast and quickly increased to a gale with intense cold. This sudden foretaste of the wintry blasts of the North Atlantic soon had a depressing effect upon the Japanese crew of the Susquehanna, so recently from warm latitudes. They became inert and shivered with the cold. The gale increased to a hurricane force and the seas became mountainous, rushing down upon the vessel, rising like walls, and falling upon the decks with great weight and force, washing everything about the decks. The vessel was hove to, as the wind and seas assumed such terrific force.

On February 13 one of the crew, a Japanese became benumbed with the cold and fell from the mainyard into the sea and was lost. Even if it had been safe to launch a boat any attempt at rescue was impossible, because the gale was so furious, the seas so enormous and the smother created by the seething waters as it churned along the ship's sides was so dense as to make everything undistinguishable a short distance astern. Two others, also Japs, who were thrown about the decks and dashed against the lee bulwarks, were severely injured, one internally and the other sustained a sprained foot. After three days of the most terrific storms and intense cold, the wind abated its fury, the ship was again put on her course, heading for port where she arrived without further casualty.

WASHINGTON WIRINGS.

What Is Transpiring at the United States Capital.

New York, Feb. 16.—Nobody in Wall street expected any other result from yesterday's vote in Washington. Except, therefore, for some disturbance of mind among London speculators, the news had no influence on prices. Sterling exchange was stronger, the bond syndicate not selling bills so long as rates held down below the export point. But this is quite obviously the sagacious policy for the bankers to pursue, to sell as little of the government exchange as is needed and to get the best practicable price for it when government bonds were strong again. Taken as a whole, the stock market suffered little change. There was much talk to-day of the exceptional premium paid for gold by some local banker of the syndicate, and an effort was made to use this development on the stock market. But the purchases thus far have been greatly exaggerated, and are of an insignificant character. Nor is there any reason to think that the matter will become a factor in the market. Of course, if the syndicate contracting bankers have not the stipulated gold in their own possession, they must buy specie, as they would buy iron or wheat contracted for delivery wherever they can get it the cheapest. The five million dollars in gold coming from London and engaged when the demand for sterling ruled at 4S8 1-2, was to all intents and purposes bought there at a premium of one per cent. But since most of the local syndicate sales of sterling, no gold is required for export, local purchasers are hardly likely to cut an important figure. There is certainly no room for speculators. The market closed with the average price of twenty active stocks lower than it has been for many months, and apparently with no chance of improvement, except through an over-sold condition.

Dullness continues to be the feature of the grain markets and trading is gradually nearing the point of nothingness. To-day was typical of these conditions. At the stroke of the opening gong not an order was in sight. Then traders began to "jolly" each other with fake bids, offers and sales wide of the mark. This frolicsome spirit continued for fully five minutes without an actual transaction. One of the most depressing factors is the disgust over the course of congress in financial maters about which traders, dealers and exporters were more pronounced than ever. Dealings in wheat were chiefly of a local scalping nature with fluctuations unimportant. The local corn market was without much interest.

The brief engagement of Mr. Beerbohm Tree at Abbeys theatre is showing the varied talents of that accomplished actor by constant change of bill and widely contrasted characters presented. Last evening he passed from the "Bunch of Violets" to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and made an impression equal to that which he had created in the plays in which he had previously appeared.

The Mayor's project of taking New York's police commissioners from among West-Pointers is highly unsatisfactory to the Platt politicians and they warmly commend the proposition for amending the police bill in the legislature so that the commissioners shall be named therein.

Special from Santa Fe, N. M., says: Under date of Washington, Feb. 8th, Senator David B. Hill writes to ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, congratulating him upon his address on bimetallism, delivered before the trans-Mississippi congress at its recent session in St. Louis, and saying: "You are right in saying that the cause of bi-metalism needs an educated sentiment in the east. That is the need of the hour."

VANCOUVER BOODLING STORY.

Magistrate Jordan Dismisses the Case as Nothing is Proven.

Vancouver, Feb. 16.—Vancouver's civic boodle sensation is at an end. The case occupied all day Saturday in the police court and at its conclusion Magistrate Jordan dismissed the case, claiming that no attempt at bribery had been proven. The story of Leonard, the informant, was denied, in toto, by Ald. McCraney, whom, it is alleged, McCarlane attempted to bribe. The story was also contradicted in several details by other witnesses, while Leonard himself admitted that he had suggested bribery, and had only brought the present proceedings out of revenge.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

GOOD, BAD, INDIFFERENT.

There are many kinds of matches offered, but you can't always rely on the recommendation of the grocer.

Since the introduction of match-making in Canada, E. B Eddy's Matches have been associated with excellence and merit.

Rescued!
Many have been from the
Horrors of Dyspepsia
By taking a food that the weakest stomach could digest and thereby gain strength.
Such a Food is
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

AFTER MANY YEARS

Steamboat Man Seeks Divorce After Twenty Years' Married Life.

In the superior court yesterday Howell H. Lloyd began an action for divorce from Florence I. Lloyd, to whom he was married at the residence of Captain Jas. H. Swift, on Whidby Island, in the summer of 1875, says yesterday's Post-Intelligencer. At the time of his marriage Lloyd was owner of a vessel plying on Puget Sound, and in January, 1886, was appointed inspector of customs, his duties requiring him to travel between Port Townsend and Alaska. He made his home for three or four years on Whidby Island, then moved to Port Townsend and finally to this city.

About ten or eleven years since, Capt. Lloyd alleges, Mrs. Lloyd became faultfinding and discontented with the mode of living of her husband and his family. He declared she was extravagant in her wishes and taste, expressing a desire to live in a style beyond his means, and threatened to leave if he did not maintain her as she wished. Finally, he says, in 1887, when he was absent on a voyage to Alaska she deserted and wilfully abandoned him, and has never returned, although he has frequently requested her to come back. He has written many letters to her he states, and she has answered, positively refusing to live with him upon any terms or conditions. Four children have been born, Estelle, Morgan Howell, Winifred and Florence, aged respectively 18, 16, 14 and 10, Estelle now living in this city and the others with their mother. Ever since his wife abandoned him, Captain Lloyd says he has sent to her every month a portion of his wages to maintain her and the children, and at all times has treated her with uniform affection and kindness. Mrs. Lloyd's maiden name was Florence I. Harned.

Oshawa, Ont.
Pains in the Joints
Caused by Inflammatory Swelling
A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.
"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." MRS. G. A. LAKE, Oshawa, Ontario.
N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE ....PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS....

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

WE ARE... CLEARING OUT.....

The Following Lines of
CORSETS
At Greatly Reduced Prices:-

BLACK SATIN CORSETS reduced from $1 to 75c.
FRENCH STEAM MOULDED CORSETS reduced from $1.75 to $1.
BLUE COUTILLE CORSETS reduced from $1 25 to 75c.
BLACK SATEEN CORSETS reduced from $2.50 to $175.
COLORED SATIN CORSETS reduced from $2.75 to $1.75.
Also small quantities of other makes at same reduction.
NEEDLE BOOKS worth 10c. reduced to 5c
WHITE EMBROIDERIES 5 inches wide at 12½c. a yard.
WHITE STRIPED MUSLINS 10c. a yard, best value in city.
A large quantity of Remnants of Dresss Goods very cheap

J. Horner & Co.

J. Sluggett & Co.,
Having gone into the Dairy Business, we are able to supply good and fresh Milk from the Saanich Dairy. Morning and evening delivery. Other farm produce also supplied.
Leave orders at office, 24 Hillside Ave.

GROCERIES.

JUST RECEIVED—
Golden Finnan Haddies, 10c. per lb.
R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR
For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

Photo Engraving
AND ZINC ETCHING,
In Line and Half Tone.
Reproductions of Portraits, Buildings, Letters, Etc.
Jones,
59 1-2 Government Street, - Victoria, B. C.

UNDERTAKERS.
CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

FUEL.
To The Public.
Having purchased from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.
No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3.50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.
Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.
The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.
Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,
EWEN MORRISON.
Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge, Mills, Sidney, B.C.
Telephone 502. nov6-tf

PHIL R. SMITH,
Book Binder, Paper Ruler, & Manufacturing Stationer
32 LANGLEY STREET.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

WILD FLOWERS, FERNS AND SEAWEEDS

Interesting Paper on Their Collection and Preservation for the Herbarium.

By A. J. Pineo, B. A., Provincial Secretary for British Columbia of the Botanical Club of Canada.

"Bright and glorious is that revelation,
Written all over this great world of ours;
Making evident our own creation,
In these stars of earth,—these golden flowers."

Who does not love the flowers, with their gorgeous tints and delicious fragrance? We gather them from the rocks and from the meadows, we cultivate them in our gardens, in our conservatories and in our houses; we gather them around us in unstinted profusion to daily inhale their fragrance and admire their beauty. So universally are they appreciated that by poetic usage and common consent we recognize them as symbols of the good and pure and beautiful in human life, and we instinctively feel ourselves to be the better because of the loving admiration we have for them.

Through a large part of the year the flowers are our daily companions. We meet them on every hand. They are the beautiful heralds that stand at Nature's door inviting us by their brilliant and varied hues, their elegant designs and myriad forms to a closer contemplation of the works of the Divine Architect.

The study of the flowers and of the plants which produce them opens to us a world of beauty and harmony that is not without its refining influence upon man's aesthetic nature, while for personal enjoyment of a high quality there is perhaps no study to which we can become so much indebted as to the study of flowers and plant life—the study we call botany. To one who has formed a somewhat intimate acquaintance with even the commonest wild plants of his neighborhood, who knows their botanical names and their places in the family groups into which all plants are arranged, there is rarely a lack of interest and companionship, for in much of his outdoor experience he meets those old friends. Their familiar faces greet him on every hand each with its own little message to tell.

"A primrose by the river's brim
A yellow primrose is to him."

And it is something more—it is a member of the genus Primula and of the family Primulaceae, which family includes many other species to which our primrose bears certain close resemblances. But to the thoughtful observer it is still more—it is an evidence of divine wisdom, God's thought in tangible form, seen only in part, but bearing a prophecy of deeper things. This is Tennyson's conception when he says:

"Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies:—
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is."

Let any one at all studiously inclined give a little attention to the study of botany, out of doors, and he will be surprised at the new world of interest and pleasure that will open to him. The best way in which to begin such study is to commence the work of making a collection of the wild flowers of one's neighborhood, of preserving them and afterwards learning their names and arranging the specimens into their genera and orders. The labor involved would be comparatively slight; a few hours daily or weekly spent in the woods or fields, with a little additional attention to drying and arranging the specimens, would, in a few years, give surprising results in the shape of a good representative collection of native plants, and, better still, in a knowledge of plants and plant life that could not be obtained in any other way. A picnic outing or a summer ramble through open field or forest glade, or along the margin of some babbling brook, is in itself a pleasant event, but if at the same time the observing faculties are educated, the eye trained to seek out the varied forms of nature's floral beauty and the mind to discern their peculiarities and their relationships, the occasion becomes doubly interesting as well as greatly profitable.

And so I would urge my young readers to make collections of the wild plants of their neighborhood, to study the structure of those plants and their habits, note their times of flowering, increase or decrease in abundance from year to year, and other facts of interest concerning them. Let a few energetic young people in each community in British Columbia set to work in this way, and we will, in a very few years, have a competent corps of working botanists, and besides have a vast addition to our knowledge of the flora of the province.

A nicely preserved and mounted collection of plants is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever"—something to be exhibited with pride and sure to awaken a pleasing interest even on the part of those who know nothing of the science of botany. For the benefit of the inexperienced who may wish to make such a collection, the following hints and directions are published:

APPARATUS, ETC.

The outfit required is neither extensive nor costly, but everything needed in this line should be got in readiness during the winter months before the busy collecting season opens.

For digging roots, bulbs, tubers and the like, a small, strong trowel is needed. A garden trowel will answer the purpose admirably if strong enough, which it usually is not. But some collectors carry instead of a trowel a large, strong clasp knife, which is made to do double duty in digging and cutting.

For carrying the specimens the collector may take the regulation tin box, which he will inform any inquisitive people he may meet is a vasculum. The information will no doubt be satisfactory to them, and their respect for the possessor of the "collecting box" (the name by which it is known to botanists) will not be lessened. The box should be about fifteen inches long, with a closely fitting lid opening for nearly the full length. In this box plants will keep fresh for a day or longer, especially if occasionally dampened slightly.

Many botanists prefer, however, a plant portfolio or portable press, made of two pieces of strong, thin board, about 12 x 18 inches, held together and fastened by straps and buckles. This can be carried in the hand or slung over the shoulder. It should contain a number of folded sheets of strong, thin paper, such as manilla wrapping paper, and an equal or greater number of sheets of carpet paper, or other thick, bibulous paper. As the plants are gathered they should be placed carefully in the folded sheets, each sheet, when full, to be placed between the thicker sheets.

Many collectors take both the collecting box and the portfolio—the latter especially for ferns and many kinds of flowering plants that are desired for preservation, the former for plants that are to be kept fresh for examination.

But if neither collecting box nor portfolio is available, the enthusiastic collecter, not to be daunted by small obstacles, will take a basket, hand-bag, or any sort of receptacle that will accommodate specimens from twelve to fifteen inches in length. Plenty of paper should be taken along and each species wrapped separately.

The articles mentioned, with label slips and notebook, are all that the collector will find necessary for field work.

COLLECTING AND PRESERVING.

Whenever possible the specimen should show all, or a characteristic portion, of the root as well as stem, leaves and flowers. The fruit should also be shown, if possible, either on the same specimen or on another, gathered at a later date if necessary. Thick roots, bulbs, tubers, etc., should be halved or rhinned with a knife before drying. Thick fleshy stems can be treated in the same way. In the case of plants with thick woody stems, or too large to be brought within the compass of the drying sheets, fresh, flowering branches should be selected, of suitable size, and also a few leaves from near the root.

Plants for drying should be kept within the limits of fifteen inches by folding or cutting into lengths.

As soon as convenient after the return from the collecting trip the specimens should be arranged in the drying press. If a portfolio has been used in collecting the specimens should be examined one by one and their parts rearranged, care being taken that leaves are not folded or doubled, that flowers are so arranged as to best show their parts and that the entire specimen is arranged in as natural a manner as possible. Each sheet of specimens should be placed between dryers, which can readily be made by cutting thick carpet paper to proper size (about 12 x 18 in.) Several thicknesses of newspaper, stitched loosely by their edges, make excellent driers, the required object being the ready absorption of moisture from the plants. All driers should themselves be thoroughly dried in the sun or by a fire before using.

By alternating the sheets of specimens and the driers, of which two or more will be required, according to the succulence of the plants, a pile of any size can be made up, though if the pile be quite thick a few smooth boards should be distributed through it.

When the pile is complete it must be placed in the drying press. This is a very simple affair, consisting of two strong boards of suitable size, for top and bottom, and some means of applying pressure. This can be done by a heavy stone placed on the top board, or, better, by means of a lever, along which the power may be made to slide to increase or decrease the pressure. The pressure required will be from forty to one hundred pounds or more, according to the nature of the plants to be dried. As much pressure as possible should be given without crushing the more delicate parts.

The object is to dry the specimens as rapidly as possible, and to that end the driers should at first be changed daily, or even more frequently. This is easily and quickly done by transferring the folded sheets containing the specimens to a fresh set of driers. The secret of making good specimens lies in using plenty of driers and changing them frequently during the first few days.

The time required for sufficiently drying plants varies from a few days to as many weeks, according to the character of the specimens. Usually from one to two weeks is sufficient, though plants with thick and succulent stems frequently require a longer time in press.

MOUNTING SPECIMENS.

After specimens have been sufficiently dried they may be mounted at once or laid away in the folded sheets (as is usually done) to be mounted at leisure after the collecting season is over. Specimens for exchange will not be mounted, but will be sent to correspondents in the sheets in which they were dried.

One very important point in this connection must not be overlooked, and that is that the label be not lost or misplaced. This label should never leave the specimen. When the fresh plant is first put between the leaves of the folded sheet a slip of paper should accompany it bearing a number. Opposite the number in the notebook should be entered the name (if known) date, place of collection, situation, and any other peculiarity or circumstance that may be noted as belonging to the specimen. This number should never be separated from the specimen until it is replaced by the more complete label which will be attached when the specimen is mounted or arranged for reference. If the number slip is lost the specimen becomes useless; if exchanged for that belonging to another specimen, two specimens are thus rendered worse than useless.

During moments of leisure the dried specimens that are to be mounted may be brought out. The usual method of mounting plants is to affix the specimen to a single sheet of thick white paper either by glueing it down or by fastening it in place by narrow strips of gummed paper. For a collection that is to be frequently handled the former method is probably better. It is done in this way: The specimen to be mounted is laid upon a sheet of glass or a smooth board face downward, and carefully arranged. With a soft brush the surface of the plant is covered with a thin glue (the liquid glue of the shops, thinned down, answers the purpose). The mounting sheet is then carefully laid upon it and pressed down, and when lifted the specimen will be found attached to it. The number, name, locality and date, together with the name of the collector, are to be written in the lower right hand corner of the sheet, or a label, partly printed, may be gummed on, when the sheet is ready for the cabinet. The sheet should not contain more than one species.

NAMING SPECIMENS.

"What is its botanical name?" is the first question asked by young collector after finding a plant specimen. His readiest and surest answer will be obtained by referring a duplicate of his specimen, while still fresh, to some more experienced collector, who will, no doubt, with entire willingness, give him the desired information. There may be such in his community but if not his specimens can easily be sent by mail, for a few cents, to some one at a distance, for identification. Specimens, thus sent, should be the best obtainable. Freshly gathered plants (several of each kind, if plentiful) should be wrapped in soft paper, each numbered to correspond with the collector's duplicate, and closely packed in a strong paste board box of suitable size. This box, labeled "Botanical specimens," can be mailed at the rate of eight cents a pound.

CLASSIFICATION.

All specimens, whether mounted or in folded sheets, should be arranged according to their respective genera and orders or families. All the specimens belonging to each genus should be enclosed in a folded sheet of very thick, strong paper, called a genus-cover, with the name of the genus written on one of its corners. The genus may again be arranged into bundles or compartments according to the orders or family groups to which they belong. For instance, the several species of Buttercup such as Ranunculus occidentalis, Ranunculus orthorhynchus, Ranunculus flammula, etc., would all be placed in the genus-cover labeled "Ranunculus," the "wind-flowers," of which British Columbia has several species, would be under the cover labeled "Anemone," the Columbines in the "Aquilegia" cover, and so on. All these genera would again be grouped as members of the order Ranunculacae. In the case of the beginner, however, or where the collection is small, the genus covers may be dispensed with and the species placed, in proper order, in the order covers, the further differentiation to be postponed until the collection becomes more voluminous.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS—SEAWEED.

The Marine Algae of our British Columbian coast present many beautiful forms and a handsome collection can very easily be made. As the preceding directions apply only to terrestrial plants a few additional hints on collecting seaweed are given, copied with but little change from an old number of the Botanical Gazette.

The flora of the sea is distributed through a belt nearly touching the high tide mark on the one side and extending to a depth of several fathoms on the other. Most of the plants, however, grow between tide marks or a little distance below. It is evident that these can be collected without difficulty at low tide, taken from the rocks by the hand. For getting plants that grow just below tide, a pair of rubber wading boots which will allow one to go into the water up to the knee or above, is very convenient. For capturing plants which come floating up on the waves or are attached to the rocks just out of reach of the hand, a handy instrument can be made by fastening a large wire spoon, such as can be purchased at any kitchen furnishing store, to a stick of any desired length.

The plants that grow below the tide can be secured by a grappling hook but usually good specimens can be obtained by searching among the seaweed cast up by the tide.

All but the coarser forms are mounted by "floating out" on paper and dried in a press. The paper best adapted to the purpose is a fair quality of drawing paper cut in three or four regular sizes by dividing the sheets into quarters, eighths, sixteenths, etc.

A simple and handy apparatus for floating out the plants consists of a shallow tin dish, which may be had at any tin shop, 8 by 11 inches, and 1 inch deep, perforated by six rows of half-inch holes an inch and a half apart in the rows, the perforations extending over only about 10 inches of the plate. Fill the dish three-quarters full of sea water, wet the paper and lay it on the zinc, thrust both in the water and lay on the plant. Spread it out carefully, lift up the end of the zinc which will draw the paper and plant out of the water. Let it drain a moment and then remove to the press. Lay the paper, plant up, on a drier. Spread a piece of old cotton over the plant, and over this put a drier. Another floated-out plant, cotton, drier, and so on. Put in press for 24 hours. Change cloths and driers and put in press, under more pressure for 24 hours longer. Nearly all will be quite dry by this time. If not, change again, and so on until they are dry. Most seaweeds will adhere, by their own substance, to the paper. Those that do not may be fastened down as described in connection with terrestrial plants.

FERNS.

Ferns should be collected when in fruit, when the fruit dots may be readily seen upon the under side of the frond. Two fern specimens should be mounted side by side, one showing the upper the other the under side of the leaf. Very handsome fern portfolios can be made by mounting nice specimens on the pages of a scrap album.

THE BOTANICAL CLUB OF CANADA.

The object of this society is "to adopt means, by concerted local effort and otherwise, to promote the exploration of the flora of every portion of British America." It is therefore desirable that everyone in this province at all interested in botanical study should join the membership of the club and contribute what is possible, be it much or little, towards furthering its object.

British Columbia affords a most interesting and promising field for the working botanist. The flora of this province differs greatly from that of the provinces east of the Rocky Mountains, containing hundreds of species not to be found in any other section of Canada. There is not a district in British Columbia whose flora has been so thoroughly explored that no discoveries remain to be made in the botanical line. New species and varieties are awaiting discovery among the valleys, forests and mountains of our province and it is the aim of the Botanical club of Canada to encourage our young men and young women to collect and study the plants of their respective neighborhoods, report results, and thus aid in building up a more complete knowledge of the flora of Canada.

Authentic lists of plants collected or observed are desired from every locality of the province, and local collectors who are willing to aid in promoting the work of the club should report their lists annually to the provincial secretary, who keeps the record for the province. Due credit is given each collector for all his contributions to the club. For all gains upon our present knowledge and for all important observations the member reporting will receive credit in the published reports in connection therewith. The provincial secretary reports to the general secretary who reports to the Royal Society of Canada.

I shall always be happy to render every possible assistance to the members of the club in this province, either in the way of naming specimens or otherwise. Specimens may be sent to me for identification at any time. I am pleased to be able to state in this connection that Professor Macoun, botanist to the geological survey, has kindly consented to receive all my doubtful species for identification. Professor Macoun has done more than any other to develop our British Columbian flora and is undoubtedly our best authority.

I would earnestly ask all who have done any botanical work in this province to kindly favor me with their contributions and in future to lend their valuable aid in as far as possible in promoting the worthy object of the Botanical Club of Canada.

Anyone can become a member of the club by remitting the small annual fee of 25 cents (to cover postage, printing, etc.) to the secretary for this province.

Address A. J. PINEO,
Victoria, B. C.

WARNING
$100 REWARD
'T.&B.' Myrtle Navy
We are informed that unscrupulous dealers are in the habit of selling plugs and parts of plugs of inferior Tobacco, representing them to be the genuine
The genuine plug is stamped with the letters 'T.&B.' in bronze. Purchasers will confer a favor by looking for the trade mark when purchasing.
A reward of *One Hundred Dollars* will be given to anyone for information leading to the conviction of any person or persons guilty of the above fraudulent practices, or infringing on our trade mark in any manner whatsoever.
The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co. Ltd.
HAMILTON ONT.

Great Northern Railway
THE BUFFET LINE.
Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.
Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.
Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.
For information or publications apply to
C. H. WEEKS,
General Agent,
No. 72 Government Street.
F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE ....PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS....

What . .
Do You Think Of This?
During the next few weeks we want to clear out some of our old patterns in Brussels, Tapestry, Wool and Moquette Carpets. These will be sold at reduced rates, and we do not hesitate to say that all purchasers will secure Genuine Bargains.
We have several thousand yards of Carpets for the Spring Trade close at hand. You will see we need the room, and hence we give you this favorable opportunity of getting some of the best qualities at lower grade prices.
Call Early and See the "Choice."
WEILER BROS.,
.....51 to 55 Fort Street.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

The time for receiving tenders for scowling city garbage out to sea invited by advertisement in the Daily Times on the 5th instant, has been extended to Monday next, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

Tenderers will be expected to submit their tenders upon an amended specification, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the council.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C.,
February 12th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc8-tf

Tenders for Water Meters, Etc.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned (where specifications may be seen) for the supply of Water Meters and a Bicycle for the Victoria Water Works.

Tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on Monday, February 25th, 1895, and the lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

JAS. S. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's office, Feb. 14, 1895.

Tenders for Fire Hose.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday the 11th day of March next, at 12 o'clock m., for 1,000 ft. cotton fabric hose, rubber lined, 2 1-2 in. in diameter, 3-ply, guaranteed pressure of 350 pounds per square inch, guaranteed for five years against defects in manufacture, coupled, complete with corporation threads.

Sample of hose and couplings to be submitted with tender.

Hose to be delivered free of freight and duty in Victoria.

Payment therefor not to take place before the 2nd day of December, 1895.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

Victoria, B. C., February 12th, 1895.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 20th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.,
Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials. Fine Stage, Large Gallery, Absolutely fireproof, Properly Ventilated, Electric Lights, also Lodge Rooms. Apply Capt J. D. Warren, 3 Trounce avenue.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 59 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5935, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. R. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

Coltart & Eteson BROKERS Notaries Public, Shipping and Insurance Agents. Loans Negotiated. 72 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL. S. DUCK & CO., AUCTIONEERS, House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale. Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

W. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER. Having leased the theatre and other premises adjoining my Auction Rooms, which gives me by far the largest and best appointed Auction Rooms in the city, I am prepared to handle Real Estate, Live Stock, Furniture and any saleable article to the best advantage. Liberal advances on consignments. Household goods, etc., bought outright for spot cash. Goods stored. All business strictly confidential. 77, 79, 81 Douglas St.

JEWELERS, ETC.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street. Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring, 75c. Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted. F. W. NOLTE & CO., The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Well furnished house, five or six rooms, bath and improvements. Apply E. M. Johnson, 37 Government street. f16-tf

A FARMER AGED 35 would like to correspond with a lady aged about 20 with a view to matrimony. Address C. Wilson, Times office. 14-1w

HOW TO ACQUIRE A HOME—Join the Dominion Building & Loan Association and they will help you to buy or build one. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always eaten.

OKELL & MORRIS hold ten diplomas and two gold medals for purity and excellence of Jams.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. d31-3m

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and 'Cello lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. j5-1m

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Hotel and nearly three acres of land at Saanichton, Victoria & Sidney railway station adjoins the lot. Well constructed building. Apply to A. Mackenzie, Saanichton, B.C. feb12 1m

FOR SALE—Extra fine canary birds at reasonable prices from F. Lange, 86 Douglas street. f11-2m

TO LET

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Single or for house keeping, close to government buildings. For particulars apply to 129½ Fort street. f14-tf

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED GARDENING—Skilled and cheap labor combined. Appy J. W. Webb & Son, Garden Contractor. f15-3t

GOOD PUSHING AGENTS wanted at once to sell Begg's History of British Columbia. Sure to sell. Live men or women liberally and fairly treated. Write to 121 Montreal street, Victoria, or call any time between 5 and 8 p.m. and get terms. f5-2w

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. feb2-m a wkly3m

EDUCATIONAL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.) The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits. First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. feb13 e,th,&w 1y)

REOPENING MONDAY, JANUARY 7th.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 26 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE!

Our contemporary is either blindly stupid or intentionally misleading when dealing with the free list. It persistently ignores the fact that the consumers of sugar are taxed eight-tenths of a cent per pound, and that not a dollar of this goes into the treasury. It is the tribute the tariff enables Drummond & Co. to exact from the people. The tribute amounts to nearly two million dollars annually and this is the outrageous and indefensible principle that the Liberal party will promptly repeal. For the information of our contemporary we quote two speeches, one by Sir Richard Cartwright, the other by Mr. Patterson of Brant, which were delivered in 1891 at the time Mr. Foster placed raw sugar on the free list, and which clearly show the conditions affecting sugar. Sir Richard Cartwright spoke as follows:

There are cases in which the money is taken out of the pockets of the people and not one cent goes into the treasury. I have said that the hon. gentleman has given us a most admirable instance of how the protective policy works, and he could not have selected a better one than what he chooses to call the boon he is going to give to the people of Canada in the reduction of the sugar duties. The hon. gentleman had a great opportunity and he has thrown it away. Had he came down to the House to-night and said, gentlemen, the government of Canada have decided, in view of the fact that they have a considerable surplus, in view of the action of the United States, in view of the burdens which the people now have to bear, to give the people of Canada free sugar, I would have frankly applauded the action of the hon. gentleman and I would have said it was a very good one as far as it went. But he has done nothing of the kind, and he has had the effrontery, I was going to say,—at all events, he has had the boldness to state that the government propose to restore three millions and a half of duties to the people of Canada. They do not propose to do anything of the kind. They propose to substitute one million and a half for another million and a half. What then do they propose to do with the other two millions? They intend to present them to their friends, Drummond & Co. It is well known that these gentlemen have for years been running branch houses for their own private advantage. It is well known that the sugar refiners who are run by Mr. Drummond have been the largest subscribers to the corruption fund of hon. gentlemen opposite. Verily, they are wise in their generation, and verily they have their reward. Thus we have the maximum of loss to the revenue, the minimum of advantage to the people, and the maximum of advantage to these monopolists, the refiners and their friends opposite. They profess to give a free breakfast table, forsooth. They do not give it at all. On every pound of sugar which the poorest man consumes, according to the statement of the hon. the finance minister himself, he will have to pay, not into the public treasury but to the sugar refiners, eight-tenths of a cent. The hon. gentleman told us that the normal consumption of sugar in Canada is 224,000,000 pounds, and that will represent about $1,800,000 of taxes, of which, according to the hon. gentleman's own statement, not one cent is to go into the treasury of Canada. The people of Canada are to be taxed to the extent of nearly two million dollars for the benefit of an industry which has been of great assistance to hon. gentlemen opposite and their friends. This is the boon which the hon. gentleman has brought down to this house. Here is a case in which the people are to be taxed nearly two million dollars, and yet, according to the statement of the hon. gentleman himself, he does not expect that a penny of that will go into the treasury. I do not object in the least to his substitution of taxes on tobacco, whiskey and [illegible], although I remember the time when some of his colleagues would have raised a great objection to the tax on the poor man's beer, but it appears that since one hon. gentleman has been translated to the upper regions, his influence is not what it used to be. I do not object to the substitution proposed, but I do object to the hon. gentleman telling us that it is a boon for the people of Canada to have free sugar when we can see that they are not to have free sugar at all, when the consumption is 224,000,000 pounds and we are called upon to pay nearly two million dollars not for the benefit of the public but for the benefit of those gentlemen who have endeared themselves, by methods to which I have already referred, to the hon. gentleman and his political friends.

Mr. Paterson in the same debate, clearly exposed the way in which the refiners were favored. He said:

By a process of calculation which I think the hon. minister of finance himself will not dispute, I can arrive at the actual number of persons employed now by these sugar refineries taking the statement of the number they employed in 1881 as a basis. How will I do that? The finance minister told us in 1881 that there was 78 per cent. of raw sugar imported and 22 per cent. only of refined, while in the year 1889, which was the year he took for comparison, he said we imported 95 per cent. of raw sugar and only 5 per cent. of refined. The difference then between the importation of 78 per cent. and 95 per cent. of raw sugar would be 17 per cent. more sugar which would be refined in the Dominion of Canada in the year 1889 than in the year 1881. That 17 per cent. would be equal to 22 per cent. upon the 78 per cent. raw sugar imported in 1881 and upon the quantity refined in Canada in that year. Therefore, if to the number of hands employed in 1881, namely 723, I add 22 per cent. increase on account for the number required to refine the extra quantity of granulated sugar, it would make 159 more hands employed in 1889 than in 1881. Taking the census of 1881 as a basis and adding the proportionate increase of hands necessary to refine the increased quantity refined in 1889, the total number of hands now employed in these sugar refineries would be 882. The total yearly wages as given by these manufacturers in 1881 was $363,000, and I have to add 22 per cent. additional to that to cover the wages that would be paid on the increased quantity that was refined in Canada in 1889, which would make $79,680 more, or a total of $442,860 per year. I have shown that by the quotations to-day, 30 cents more per hundred pounds is charged in Canada than in the United States, and on a consumption of 200,000,000 pounds per year that makes $600,000; so that you could afford to pay all these hands which are employed in the sugar refineries at a rate of nearly $500 a year each and then make a saving besides. In other words the $600,000 represents extra cost of sugar to the Canadian people; the amount of wages paid to the workmen in these sugar refineries amounts to $442,800, and if you deduct one from the other you will still have a loss of $167,140. The country might, out of the public treasury, pay all the hands engaged in the sugar refineries for doing nothing and then save $157,000 per annum besides. That is the position in which the sugar question now stands, and the minister of finance asks us to rejoice with him and to give him credit for having wiped out the taxation that was upon the people of this country with reference to the article of sugar. No, sir. If he had followed the principle adopted by the United States, which is the example he uses of the highest protected country we have in the world, in the adjustment of their sugar duties, he would find that they give five-tenths of a cent per pound to their manufacturers, but the hon. gentleman gives eight-tenths of a cent per pound protection to the Canadian refiners. They have allowed the people of the United States to bring in No. 16 standard Dutch free, but our minister of finance has reduced the standard to No. 14 under which our people are allowed to bring in raw sugar. Therefore, instead of reducing the protection, he has relatively increased the protection he has given to the refiners. In spite of the fact that sugar is now being reduced in price by the amount that went into the public treasury, the people will still have to contribute a burthen somewhere else. Sugar has still to pay a tax upon the tribute that is placed upon it by those refiners, in asking a higher price than that for which sugar can be imported from a country where the price of sugar is fixed under a protective tariff as it is in the United States. No, sir, we cannot give him all the credit we would like to give him in this matter; and we have this to say, that while the moral sense of the people of this country would be shocked if a minister controlling a department should be found varying the terms of a contract so as to make it more profitable to the contractor, and receiving from that contractor at different times supplies of sums of money to be used as an election fund to corrupt the electors of this country, and while individual members of parliament would shield themselves behind the statement that if done at all it was done by the minister on his own authority and unknown to them. I call to the attention of the hon. gentleman opposite that, in criticising the speech of the hon. member for South Oxford, if there was one statement made by him that called for notice at their hands more than another, it was his declaration that it was well known that these sugar refiners were the largest contributors to that corrupt election fund. The hon. gentleman who last spoke should have given some answer to that statement; he should have been in a position either to deny it or to state that it was well founded. Sir, am I to understand that he dare not deny that statement?

WRONGHEADED DELAY.

The Montreal Gazette no doubt speaks at the instance of Conservative members of the business community when it urges the government to say whether we are to have a dissolution or a session. A condition of uncertainty is necessarily distasteful to business men, and the present state of doubt and indecision cannot but be displeasing to some of the government's own friends, particularly in large centres of business. The government are studying the question wholly and solely in the light of self-interest; the question with them is whether a dissolution or a session would be the least awkward event for themselves. While they are debating the point the trade of the whole country suffers from their indecision and hesitation. Under Conservative rule the people have become accustomed to many political abuses, therefore it is, we suppose, that so little open complaint has come from them over the outrageous delay of the government in coming to a decision in this affair. The utterance of the Gazette shows, however, that the delay has been a little too much protracted to suit even the views of the government's own political friends. In this connection it is reported that the government wished to hold the election on the old voters' lists, and that the governor-general would not consent to a dissolution on any such terms. We do not know what truth there may be in the statement as to the ministers' wishes, but we should have no hesitation in accepting as correct the assertion that Lord Aberdeen would not allow a dissolution unless the new lists were to be used in the ensuing election.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A prominent citizen met one of the opposition candidates to-day and after extending congratulations on the success of Friday night's meeting said: "I am going to vote with you this time, although I have always voted the other way. It was not the Times or Laurier that changed me—it was the Colonist and Tupper that drove me from the Conservative ranks."

An Ottawa dispatch to the Montreal Star says: "No appointment has yet been made of a chief justice for British Columbia, and it may be that the office will not be filled until after the general election,—that is if dissolution comes before a session. But there is very little doubt that Premier Davie will be the choice of the Dominion government. He is understood to be an applicant for the office."

Mr. Harry Helmcken in the House on Friday repeated the statement which he first publicly gave utterance to—namely—that Hon. Theodore Davie was to become chief justice at an early day. Mr. Davie should either affirm or deny the report. He should remember that the reputation of the bench will suner by his silence, for a failure to contradict Mr. Helmcken's repeated assertion will be accepted as an admission of its truthfulness. The Colonist should be officially authorized to say that Mr. Davie, having a full appreciation of the eternal fitness of things, will never take the seat of a judge on a British Columbia bench. This assurance, we hope, will be given at once.

We are afraid that after all the opposition have said and done and notwithstanding the political discontent which seemed to have resulted in general submergence of the government party, that Mr. E. Gawler Prior must be sent back to Ottawa again. His organ continues to remind its readers that Mr. Prior has been appointed an honorary A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor-General. That settles it. A constituency that would not re-elect a gentleman of Col. Prior's good looks, magnificent voice and military bearing, to give him an opportunity to act as A. D. C.—not "A Deuced Chump" in the House but an "Aide-de-Camp" to vice-royalty—ought to be forever disfranchised.

Mr. E. Crow Baker, president of the Liberal-Conservative Association, is supposed to have been practicing for the coming campaign when he "embraced" Mr. Angus on the street a few days ago. He wants to get his hand in before being nominated. We should like to invite Mr. Angus to occupy a prominent position on the Opposition campaign committee were it not for the fear that we would thereby be inviting constant attack from the champion feather-weight of the other side. But probably the sore would more quickly heal were the two gentlemen to be yoked together and started on the run for Ottawa in the Conservative interest.

During the animated personal discussion between Mr. Davie and Mr. Helmcken on Friday—the subject being the report of the parliament buildings committee—the premier admitted that he had called at the Colonist office to see the reporter's report, but he was too late—the forms were locked up. But as it happened the report was exactly what Mr. Davie wanted, which is pretty good proof that the Colonist management is as perfectly obedient to the "little tyrant's" whims and caprices that it tries to anticipate his wishes by omitting everything that would be unpleasant to him, even though in doing so it may be treating other gentlemen unfairly.

AUCTION SALES

By H. CUTHBERT & CO'Y

The Well-Known Broad Street AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND ASSESSORS. Cash advanced. Furniture bought for Cash when an auction is not desired. Offices, Salesrooms and Cattle Yard Broad Street, View Street and Trounce Ave.

On TUESDAY, FEB. 19th, at 2 p.m., AUCTION OF Valuable Furniture, At our well-appointed Salesrooms, Broad street and Trounce avenue. HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY, Leading Auctioneers.

On WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, at 2 p.m. —AUCTION OF— CATTLE, HORSES, WAGONS, &c At our Cattle yard, opposite the Salesrooms. Entries should be made now. Cash advanced. HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY, Leading Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY, FEB 22nd, at 11 a. m. —AUCTION OF— LIVE AND DEAD STOCK on the Jackson Farm at Sooke, including 180 Sheep, Pigs, Horses, Cattle, Etc. Terms CASH. Parties wishing to attend this sale from Victoria may make arrangements with the auctioneer before the sale at a nominal fare. HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY, Leading Auctioneers.

At McTAVISH'S NURSERY SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK. AUCTION OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND OTHER NURSERY STOCK on an early date. Particulars later. HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY, Leading Auctioneers.

On TUESDAY, FEB. 26th, at 11 a m. By order of Assignees, Auction of G. L. SIMPSON'S Stock of Crockery Toys, Store Furniture, Lamps in all Varieties, Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Tricycles, Dolls, And one thousand and one other things too numerous to mention. TERMS CASH. HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY, Leading Auctioneers.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

USE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! It quickly cures Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness. Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—A good shave, 10c., 101 Douglas. *

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's. *

—For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

—"No-To-Bac" cures the tobacco habit. Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street. *

—The sergeants of the Garrison Artillery are preparing a social for March 30th.

—The First Presbyterian church congregation hold their annual social on Wednesday, 27th inst.

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store. *

—Negus cloth is used for covering chairs, lounges, window seats, etc., and is very effective. Weiler Bros. *

—On Tuesday evening will be held a meeting to wind up the affairs of the Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association.

—The new juvenile lodge of the C. O. O. F. will meet in St. George's hall, Government street, for the first time on March 3rd.

—An athletic meeting will be held by the Victoria Rugby footballers at the end of March. There will be several open events.

—We sell conditionally. If you keep the suit we keep the money. Don't keep it if it isn't thoroughly satisfactory. Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—An interesting address was given by the Rev. P. McF. Macleod at the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon. The subject was "Young Men Who Have Fits of Extravagance."

—Captain Thomas Symons, United States engineer, recommends to the government the improvement of the Kootenai river by removing the snags which now endanger navigation.

—A good programme will be given at the social given by the young men in aid of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Wednesday, 27th inst. No effort is being spared to make the entertainment most attractive.

—The steamer City of Kingston brought in 112 tons of wheat for Hall, Ross & Co. last night. The wheat is from the Palouse country in Washington and was hauled to Tacoma over the Northern Pacific. It was 9 o'clock last night before the Kingston got her cargo discharged and left for the sound.

—Richard Eatshom, of Nanaimo, B. C., and Miss Van Jenkins, of Seattle, were married at the residence of the officiating clergyman, John F. Damon, 910 Fifth street, Seattle, Wednesday afternoon, February 13, at 3.30 o'clock, and left the same evening for their home in the north.

—"Our Flat," a musical farce-comedy by Mrs. Musgrave, which had such a phenomenal run at the Strand theatre in London and at the Lyceum theatre in New York, is to be presented at the Victoria theatre to-morrow and Wednesday evenings and at a grand Wednesday matinee for ladies and children, by the distinguished comedienne, Miss Emily Bancker and her talented company.

—George McL. Brown, who was in this city a day or so ago, is of the opinion that tourist travel will open very early this season and will be greater than usual. The C. P. R. has already booked a large number of Oriental travellers. Mr. Brown believes that the severe winter which the east and Europe have been having will lead many people to seek recreation in travel this season.

—The organ presented to St. Colomba church was inaugurated by a service of sacred song at the close of the service yesterday evening, which was largely attended. The choir was assisted by Mesdames Ewart and Mackenzie, Knox church choir, and Messrs. Kinnaird and Fraser, First church.— The order of service was rendered in a way that speaks very highly of the ability of Mr. Jones, the organist, as a choir leader.

—Ah Hon and Ah Hong, charged with assaulting Charley Sing, were before Magistrate Macrae this morning for preliminary hearing. The prosecution was conducted by Thornton Fell, while J. A. Aikman, of the firm of Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, and Frank Higgins appeared for the defence. Charley Sing was on the stand up to 12.30 o'clock, and told the story of the assault. He swore positively that Hon and Hong were two of the party of men who beat him. He was of the opinion that there were five or six in the party altogether. He gave the details of the affair as he remembered them, and when his evidence was over the case was remanded until to-morrow.

—A bicycle club is to be organized at Kamloops.

—Gurley's and other catalogues for engineers at Johnston's, Kirk block. *

—The Pheasant has returned to Esquimalt from a ten days' target practice in the straits of Georgia.

—Art feltings in a variety of colors, lately received, also a big line of inexpensive lace curtains. Weiler Bros. *

—Through an error the average attendance of division III. of the high school for January was given as 17. It was almost 42.

—J. H. Thain, of Vancouver, has left for New York to endeavor to secure capital to work the Similkameen hydraulic mines, in which he is interested.

—An excellent programme and a pleasant social evening is assured to all who attend the annual tea meeting of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, in the church to-morrow evening.

—The last of the series of social dances in aid of the Pythian home will be held on Wednesday evening next, the 20th inst., in Castle hall, Broad street. The number of tickets is limited. Admission $1. *

—A dispatch from New Westminster this morning says the inland revenue officers have arrested a man named Jas. Prince for having an illicit whiskey still at Chilliwack. He was fined $300, or in default three months in jail.

—At the regular meeting of the city council to-night the electric light works will again probably be the chief subject of discussion. A large number of communications will also be submitted to the council.

—The Walla Walla arrived in port on Saturday night at 8. She had 22 cabin passengers aboard and 20 steerage. There was only one cabin passenger for Victoria, Mrs. J. C. Hawkins. The Walla Walla had forty tons of freight for this port.

—The Seattle Press-Times has again been sold, this time to ex-Sheriff James H. Woollery, making the second transfer within a week. The previous sale was by John W. Pratt to L. E. Nickels, at one time business manager of the Seattle Telegraph. It is understood that Nickels bought the paper as a preliminary step to the transfer to the present owner.

—The funeral of the late John Kermode took place on Sunday afternoon from the family residence, Henry street. The floral offerings were many and the funeral was largely attended. Rev. Joseph Hall read the burial service of the Methodist church at the residence and at the cemetery. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: F. C. Jones, W. H. Jones, W. J. Jones, W. Shakespeare, A. A. Humber and J. Hollins.

—The trades and labor council met in their hall, Broad street, on Saturday night, when a full attendance of delegates were present. The report of the financial secretary was received, which showed the organization to be in a good condition. The report is to be forwarded to the Dominion labor bureau, to appear in their annual report. A resolution was passed approving of day labor as against contracts in all corporation work.

—Settlers around Okanagan lake in the vicinity of Kelowna are devoting some of their time to growing tobacco, which promises to become an important industry in that vicinity. The Kamloops Sentinel says: Messrs. Collins and Holman have formed a partnership for the growing, curing and shipping of tobacco. They intend to plant quite a large acreage. Mr. Holman is a gentleman of large experience in the growing of tobacco in Wisconsin.

—The Warrimoo sailed on Saturday night for the antipodes with a fair cargo and a good number of passengers. She had 1500 tons of freight, including 25 tons of salmon shipped from here. Dr. Corsan is acting surgeon on the Warrimoo this trip. He takes the trip for the benefit of his health. H. Fisher and wife, Robinson Pirie and E. Livingston were first saloon passengers, and the second saloon passengers from here were: R. Bushby, R. P. Walton, Miss A. L. Gould, C. R. Whitmore, D. R. Ramsay, G. W. Markle, J. Henrich, G. E. Byrne, J. H. Townsend, C. S. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards and Miss Edwards.

—The City of Puebla carried three hundred passengers to San Francisco this trip. The travelling public is taking advantage of the cut, and there are large numbers who are investing $10 in a first-class ticket to the Bay City. Miss M. Doane, Mrs. Cook and D. McMillan were the only cabin passengers to book from Victoria, but quite a number went over to the sound and took advantage of the cheap rate from here. She carried a good cargo of freight, most of which was from Vancouver and Victoria. She left on Sunday night.

—Mr. F. C. Gamble, agent of the Dominion department of works, and Mr. Smith, the foreman to be in charge of the river bank improvements, are both in Revelstoke, says the Kamloops Sentinel, and judging from the remarks said to have been made by them, a wing dam will not be built to divert the water into its old course from the Columbia bridge. The plan to be adopted appears to be that mattresses will be placed along the bank from the Columbia bridge to the smelter. Considerable disappointment has been expressed that a wing dam has not been decided on, as fears are entertained that the water will work under the mattresses.

—Gentlemen—To enjoy easy shaving, get an outfit at Fox's, 78 Government street. Instructions for using and stropping given. *

—The following notice of motion has been posted at the city hall by Ald. John Partridge: "I hereby give notice that at the next regular meeting of the city council I shall move for leave to introduce a by-law to provide for obtaining a loan upon the credit of the municipality for the purpose of securing better fire protection to the city."

—Ah Gong was convicted in the police court this morning of supplying Peter, a Songhees Indian, with liquor, and fined $50, with the alternative of two months in jail. Peter, for having the liquor in his possession, was fined $25. Gong was not sounded on the subject, but it is understood that he will serve the two months.

—H. A. Potts is being tried in the police court this afternoon on the charge of malicious damage to property. He was arrested at the instance of Mr Groves, landlord of a house on Seventh street, Work estate, where the accused lived. The case was on for hearing this morning, but was remanded until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

—A leg of mutton was taken from Parker's butcher shop on Saturday night, and John Baunspock is under arrest, charged with the theft of it. The meat was found in a doorway a short distance above the shop on Fort street. Baunspock was placed under arrest by Constables Perdue and Palmer. The case was called this morning and was remanded until to-morrow morning.

—The clothespin and shingle social to be given by the Women's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday evening is causing quite a comment as to what it is. The following is a synopsis of the programme: Piano duet, Mrs. Cochrane and Miss Munsie; vocal solo, Miss Horner; recitation, Mrs. Watt; vocal solo, Miss Arrowsmith; reading, Miss Lawson; vocal solo, Herbert Kent; selection, Prof. Bradley; recitation, Miss Cameron; vocal solo, Mr. Ross Munroe.

—James Coleman, colored, has just finished a two months' term of imprisonment at the provincial jail, and no young man in town ever had a better prospect of getting there again. While at work in the chain gang he became familiar with the lay of the land around government house, and after he was released he paid the place a visit and stole a number of articles of wearing apparel from the coachman's quarters. The police were called upon, and Constable McDonald located a pair of shoes that were stolen in a pawn shop on Johnson street. Coleman was placed under arrest yesterday and was up in the police court this morning. The case was, however, remanded until the 20th.

—A late English paper says: "The Lillooet, Fraser river and Cariboo goldfield's company (limited) has been formed to acquire an develop gold claims in British Columbia, and in particular to acquire and work the gold deposits in five claims at and about the village of Lillooet, Fraser river, known as the Irving, Jensen, McDonald and Hurley, Robson and Welton claims. The Canadian Pacific railway is now, at its station at Lytton, within 42 miles of the property, and from its station at Ashcroft there is a government stage road to Lillooet, 65 miles. The lands are held under perpetual leases direct from the crown, and comprise altogether about 480 acres. The price at which the companies acquired these properties is £17,500, the vendors taking the whole amount in shares. The capital of the company is £50,000, in 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each."

NANAIMO NEWS.

Wilson, the Escaped Prisoner, Arrested Early This Morning.

Nanaimo, Feb. 18.—A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Thomas McGuffie on Saturday night. The medical evidence went to show that the deceased had come to his death by enlargement of the heart. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

The concert given at St. Andrew's church by the male voice choir on Saturday night, in honor of the anniversary of the new edifice, was a treat indeed. The part songs were repeatedly encored in such a hearty manner that the instructor felt that his efforts were crowned with success. Mr. Barber, the instructor, experienced great difficulty in organizing the choir, but now there is little doubt that it will continue to increase in strength.

The work on Commercial street bridge filling is being accomplished very rapidly, and when completed the ratepayers in general will be highly gratified by the results. Being in the very centre of the city, it will be the means of giving to the neighborhood a more business like appearance, besides doing away with the odor that was frequently wafted to pedestrians who passed that way when the tide was out.

Last evening the remains of Mrs. Bickle were brought to the city preparatory to being sent to the old country for interment.

The funeral of ex-Ald. T. Wilks took place to-day. The remains were followed to the grave by a large number of friends of the deceased.

Wilson, the escaped prisoner, who had eluded the police all last week, was caught at an early hour this morning.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

W. J. JEFFREE,
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
....HAS REMOVED....
From the Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts. to
77 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Premises lately occupied by J. Johnston & Co., Booksellers

LENZ & LEISER,
Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing
Gents' Furnishings, Etc.
We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

'QUICKCURE' FOR Toothache
IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC. Never fails to give INSTANT and in most cases PERMANENT Relief....
Endorsed by Dentists and Physicians as a most important discovery.
Sold by Druggists everywhere, with instruments, 25c. and 50c.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A Speedy Trial Case—Argument on the Cook Mandamus.

The case of Regina v. Connors came up for trial this morning before Mr. Justice Walkem in speedy trials court. The charge against Connors is for stealing a set of dails and several other articles from one Martin Samuel Morgan during the month of October last. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. H. E. A. Robertson, the prisoner having no one to appear in his interest. Morgan testified as to the ownership of the stolen property and identified them as his. The prisoner went into the box and gave his evidence, alleging that he was a partner of Morgan's and that he had an interest in the articles alleged to be stolen, having paid about the sum of $42 for his interest at different times, and having also a half interest in a sloop belonging to Morgan. Morgan denied the statement made by prisoner and produced an absolute bill of sale to him from the former owner. His lordship stated that there was a contradiction in the statements made by the prisoner and Morgan; he was inclined to believe Morgan, but he would give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt. He asked the prisoner if he would be willing to give up the articles to Morgan, but prisoner stated that as he was part owner of them he would not. His lordship after a good lecture and advice to prisoner adjourned the case for one week to allow prisoner a chance to bring evidence of his alleged ownership in the vessel, which, he had stated, was registered in the custom house, the adjournment not to prejudice the crown's right to bring further evidence against the prisoner. The property was also directed to be handed over to Morgan pending the adjourned hearing. The prisoner was released on his own personal bond that he would appear within the week.

The motion in the case of Cook v. Farquhar Macrae, the police magistrate, was heard this afternoon before Justices Crease and Drake. The motion is for a mandamus compelling the magistrate to proceed in a summary way with the charge against Cook of keeping a disorderly house or common gaming house in the city. The motion being a special one and the question arising therefrom as to the proper construction and meaning of certain sections in the provincial code, it was brought before two justices of the supreme court. The argument was going on at the time of going to press. Mr. A. L. Belyea for the plaintiff and Mr. Gordon Hunter for the defendant.

Quick Time to the East.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a new and shorter schedule for eastbound trains, which now leave Seattle at 2 p.m., and Tacoma at 3 p.m., daily, making the run to Chicago in 16 hours less than heretofore. Time to New York, four and a half days. Best schedule ever in effect across the continent. Passenger trains are all now lighted by electricity and heated by steam. For tickets apply to E. E. Blackwood, agent, Adelphi Building. *

Warning to Women.

Ladies who appreciate the high quality of Priestley's dress goods should make it a point to see that Priestley's name is stamped on every five yards. Instances are not unknown where Priestley's trade mark, 'The Varnished Board,' has been used the second time with inferior goods wrapped upon it.

When so many people are taking and deriving benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, why don't you try it yourself? It is highly recommended.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

FOOTBALL.

TWO ASSOCIATION GAMES.

The association match between the Barrack Athletics and the Senior Wanderers proved an easy victory for the latter by a score of 12 goals to 1. The game was one-sided, with occasional streaks of good play. There were not many spectators, and J. G. Brown acted as referee.

A team representing the B. C. B. G. A. played the association team of Victoria College Saturday afternoon and lost, though putting up a very creditable game. The college boys scored 7 goals to their opponents' 3. The game was a very good exhibition and was witnessed by a large crowd. The teams were as follows.

B. C. B. G. A.—Northcote, goal; Holland, McCounon, backs; Patton, Logan, McLean, half backs; Spring, Dickinson, Hibben, Johnson, Campbell, forwards.

Victoria College.—H. Wilson, goal; Goward, Erb, backs; Green, Kitto, McLeod, half backs; G. Wilson, Lawson, Wilson, Higgins, Lawson, forwards.

With practice together the B. C. B. G. A. players will put up a good game.

CHESS.

PROGRESS OF THE TOURNAMENT.

The whist tournament is progressing very well, as shown by the following scores:

Class	Name	Won.	Lost.
1	T. Piper	10	0
1	J. R. Hunter	0	2
2	P. Schwengers	0	0
2	W. Marchant	0	0
2	C. Schwengers	0	2
2	B. Williams	3	1
3	P. T. Johnson	6 1-2	7 1-2
3	A. B Gonnason	2	2
3	W. Berridge	2	1
4	J. Earsman	0	1
4	B. Schwengers	2 1-2	1 1-2
4	R. J. Johnston	2 1-2	4 1-2
4	E. C. Clarke	1	2
4	W. Scowcroft	1	3
4	R. J. Perry	0	4
4	C. Dubois Mason	1	0
5	B. Goward	2	1
5	E. Wolff	0	3
5	Sgt. Scanlan	1	5
5	Lawrie	0	0
5	Phillips	0	2
5	Ayton	3 1-2	3 1-2

These in the first class give the following odds: Rook to the fifth class; knight to the fourth class; two pawns and move to the third class, and pawn and move to the second class. The same ratio of odds governs the handicap between the other classes.

THE WHEEL.

New York, Feb. 18.—The fourteenth annual convention of the American Wheelmen began to-day, nearly every state and territory being represented. It was the consensus of opinion that Asbury Park be the selected place for the annual championship race meeting. President Luscombe called the meeting to order and the routine business began. Officers will be elected for the ensuring year.

BICYCLES

We have already made arrangements to handle the

Stearns,

the highest grade wheel made in the States, which holds 52 world's records, and the

Crescent,

a thoroughly good and reliable wheel at a moderate price.

Don't place your orders for any wheels until you see our stock of this year's wheels.

M. W. WAITT & CO.,
64 Government Street

....PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS.... CONSTANT ADVERTISING IS THE

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ONLY FIVE CENTURIES.

The Period During Which Canadian Manufactures Are to Remain Infants.

William Paterson's Remarks on This New Confession of Protectionists.

In addition to Mr. Laurier and Mr. Ross, Mr. Paterson, M. P. for South Brant, spoke at the late Toronto meeting. The report of his speech is as follows:

Our leader has spoken to you upon the questions which divide the political parties; the minister of education, as a member of the Ontario government, as a representative of the Ontario people, has expressed his great confidence in Mr. Laurier: he has spoken for him, for he knew him. I need not say more about him. He is well known in the city of Toronto. I know him better perhaps than any of you. Together we have sat in the house of commons ever since he entered it; and all I can say to you is this: that the Liberal party in the house of commons is not constituted by the Liberal representatives of the province of Ontario, nor yet by the Liberal representatives of the province of Quebec, or of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or any other provinces; but the Liberal party in the house of commons is composed of the Liberal representatives from all the provinces of this Dominion. In concert we act. Together we take counsel; and when, unfortunately, to the regret of Mr. Laurier and all the members of the party, our late leader, Mr. Blake, through ill health was forced to resign, it became the duty of the Liberal parliamentary party to elect another chief, to select another head, they selected a man that above all men—I might go further and say the only man—that stood out fair in sight as the man to lead the Liberal party, they chose him. It was Wilfrid Laurier. (Loud cheers.) They follow him to-day with increased devotion and increased love; and they claim—while giving you all, of course, the right to form your own opinion—that your representative in the house must of necessity know best who is most fitted amongst us to lead them. Like my leader, I am not sure when we shall have an election, but I have about made up my mind that we are to have an election before we have another session of parliament. I do not understand that a whole cabinet of ministers—and I have almost lost count of how many ministers we have at Ottawa now—(laughter)—I cannot understand them leaving their departments and circulating all over the country addressing public meetings if it is their intention to have a session of parliament soon. They should be there attending to their estimates and to their parliamentary duties, preparing the work of the session; and therefore I say that I take it as an index that an election is about to be held; and if it is you do right to assemble in public halls in the city of Toronto to discuss and hear discussed these political questions. The citizens of Toronto are to be congratulated that they have such a magnificent hall in which they can assemble. (Applause.) The sight, as I see it, of thousands upon thousands of human countenances, reflecting the light of intelligence, is magnificent. You are soon to exercise the rights of freemen—soon to cast your vote; soon to say what policy you would like to prevail in this country. What are the two policies? For there are two distinct policies. If I might describe it in a short and concise way I should say that the policy of the present government—which they have announced will be their continued policy—is a policy of restriction, restricting the trade and commerce of this country—(hear, hear)—while the policy of the Liberal party is that of greater freedom and extension of trade in this country. (Hear, hear and cheers.) That is the distinction between the two political parties; and I ask you that are before me to judge which policy is most in accord with the prosperity of this country. How will you test it? Whether restricted trade, hampered, confined is better, or whether to give it as free course as you can under the circumstances is best. Why, you cannot do better than look abroad in the world and see what private enterprise and public enterprise is doing. What is private enterprise engaged in? What are your public moneys taken and voted for? Is it not to remove natural barriers and restrictions to trade? Are they not employed in bridging rivers, tunneling under them, building ships, providing means of communication? Is that not what is being done? And shall that be done on the one hand and tariff walls erected on the other in order to counteract the benefit of what is done? It was not a great many months ago that the Liberal party held a great convention in the city of Ottawa, and there they adopted a platform, and one of the planks of that platform was that the tariff should be a tariff for revenue. They condemned the principle of protection. They spoke in favor of a fair reciprocity treaty with the United States, if it could be effected on honorable terms. Other planks there were in that platform. One plank declared for revenue reform and a revenue tariff. A gentleman who has lately joined the Conservative ministry, in speaking of that plank, said he could not understand what it meant.

ENGLISH EXAMPLE.

Well, there might be another reason for that other than want of clearness in the language of the resolution. But he said that though he did not understand the resolution he understood what Mr. Laurier said, namely, that he was in favor of following English example in legislation. Now, strange to say, this Conservative gentleman said: "Though I differ from Mr. Laurier in my party view I also go to England for my example in legislation." Then he gave us an illustration of the kind of inspiration he had sought for in England as a representative of the Conservative party. He said:

"What is the English example? Sir, in 1337—remember the date—a change came over the spirit of England's dream, and legislation was passed in the reign of Edward which declared that no British subject should export a pound of wool grown on British sheep to a foreign country, and it was decreed, too, that no foreign clothing should be brought into the British market for consumption. Not ony that, but it decreed under penalties of fine, of warning and of imprisonment, and finally death, that no subject of Great Britain should be found wearing upon his body a stitch of clothing not manufactured on British soil."

And there were some present who cheered that sentiment. Then Dr. Montague, who was the speaker, added:

"Sir, England's greatness began with the defensive tariff which was adopted at that time, not only with regard to her woollen goods, but the same policy which England applied to the woollen industry was applied to every other great industry."

So you have clearly before you the inspiration of the two political parties. Mr. Laurier, speaking for the Liberal party, draws his inspiration for legislation from the Great Britain of the last half of the nineteenth century—(applause)—in the Britain whose commerce is found on every sea, the Britain which is in the very vanguard of the nations of the earth; while Mr. Montague, speaking for himself and the Conservative party, declares that they, too, draw their inspiration from English history, but turning their backs on the light that shines in this latter half of the nineteenth century, they go back, and back, and back, groping and groping, till they come to the year 1337—(cheers and laughter)—and when they reach that year they plant themselves upon a statute denouncing fine, imprisonment and death upon any one who should be found with a stitch of clothing that was not made in the country. (Laughter.) That is the inspiration of the Conservative party. Which is the policy to which you young Liberals would look for your inspiration—for the development of this Canada of ours? Sir, I submit that this is Conservatism carried to an extreme. It is bad enough to talk about fining a person $5 or $50 per cent. if he is found bringing foreign goods into the country, but when the Tory party can go so far back as to complacently contemplate and commend a statute that not only enacted a fine, but imprisonment and death on top of it, I think that it is really taking the dark ages for our guide.

Sir, we hold that the freer our commerce can be made, consistent with the requirements of our revenue, the better for the prosperity of the country. Sir, a short time ago I ventured to point out in the city of Montreal this distinction between the two parties, and I alluded to the speech of Dr. Montague, because he was spoken of by the organ of the party as the exponent of the policy of the government, though not at that time a member of the government, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell had not then announced what his policy would be; and when he took Dr. Montague into his cabinet I felt justified in assuming that he had adopted Dr. Montague's announcement as the policy of his party. But Dr. Montague having read that when I was alluding to his speech Mr. Laurier was somewhat amused, seemed to some extent to have his anger aroused, and so the other day at Leamington he again referred to the matter, and I, judging from the report of the Empire, instead of being thankful to me for having mentioned the year 1337—which he himself had asked the people to remember—he seemed to be somewhat annoyed, for the Empire reported him as having handled me without gloves. The way he did that was to read disjointed extracts from speeches delivered by me some twenty years ago, and because Mr. Laurier had been amused he said, "I will read speeches of his also." Well, I do not object to the doctor reading these old speeches, because I see hope for him in that. If you can get a man away from reading the old statutes of 1337, and bring him to something that has been uttered within the memory of living man, you have got him moving, and he will get there if you give him time. (Laughter.) But he seems to have been so seriously annoyed that he made some personal allusions to myself. He said that I was a manufacturer, that I made biscuits and jellies and jams. He did not mention the other lines of my business. I suppose I have no reason to find fault with that, as he charged nothing for the advertisement; but if a man refers to a person's business, especially if that is done in a tone of contempt, I think he must be a little angry.

The doctor alleged that I was a protectionist, because, he declared, that I had asked for more duty on biscuits, and that under the National Policy I had trebled my business at Brantford and put up another factory at Belleville, "and that," he says, "is the man who criticizes my speech." Well, now I only repeat these things—these personal matters do not concern you at all, but I only allude to them to give you one thought to take home with you. I do not admit that I am as rich as the doctor makes out. It is not a case for libel, though, because if a man makes you out richer than you are it does not hurt your credit. But let us suppose the doctor believes what he said, and, going upon that assumption, here is the doctor: he never speaks but he gives lessons which suggest that he is useful to the Liberal party. Take it for granted that the doctor believes, what he says, that the National Policy has made a rich man of me—mind, no energy or any ability that I may have is to be taken into account, or the skill of my co-workers in the factory, the artizans, the heads of the departments, the representatives on the road coming into contact with the public, pushing their part of the business. All this seems to have no weight with him. I mention that because I hold that there is not a successful business man in this country conducting any large business whose success is due to himself alone and to the ability which he has got. It is the men that surround him, the skilled help that he has got, the faithful employees with him. (Applause.) The general on the battlefield commands more prominence, perhaps, than the men in the ranks, but that general's reputation would not be what it was if it were not for the courage and steadfastness of those men to whom he gives the order to advance, and, who being called to do their duty, and knowing it do it. So it is in reference to any successful business enterprise that is carried on. But, sir, the doctor makes no allowance for that. The National Policy, he says, has made me wealthy, has trebled my business at Brantford, built me another factory at Belleville, and so on. Take it that way, the point I want you to take home is this: Believe the doctor that I have been made rich by an act of parliament which his government passed, and which is on the statute book. Has it made you rich? (Applause.) I hope it has. I hope it has made every man here present rich, but if it has not, and you should chance to know some one who, instead of being as well off now as he was when it was introduced, is not so well off, what I want you to consider when you go home is, whether the law passed by the Tory government and placed on the statute book that made Paterson rich has made you not rich or some of you even poorer than you were before; whether this is just law or not, and one that should be continued. (Applause.) I am glad that the doctor has singled me out, because it enabled me to put the question in that way, dealing with myself personally without being offensive towards anyone else. Think that question over when you go home. If there happen to be any farmers in the room you perhaps will ask yourselves the question whether it is a just law that put up another factory in Paterson in Belleville, which, by the way, it did not do. We have a business in Brantford and Belleville, and I had them both before the National Policy came in, but, believing that what the doctor said was true, and that it has put up another factory in Brantford and another in Belleville, has it put up any barn for you, bought another farm for you or raised the price of your land, and if not, why not? Have I no rights in this country to be conserved and advanced by the government? Has not every man the same right? We stand on an equal footing in this country, and the government has to do equal justice to all. Should they be there when they passed a law that has made me rich and made others rich while it has failed to enrich the community? It is an unjust law, and it ought to be repealed. (A voice—Good boy, Billy.)

I spoke at a late hour in Montreal, and Dr. Montague says I did him an injustice by evading the point he wished to emphasize. His point was that it was not until after centuries of protection, during which she had grown great, that England threw down the barriers of protection. I did not desire to evade it, and I am glad an opportunity is given me to show the doctor's and the government's views in reference to this matter. The Globe is asking how long the National Policy is to remain in existence. No one seems able to forecast its length. D'Alton McCarthy says it was only to remain a few years; never to be permanent. A gentleman who is supposed to know what time says it was not to be permanent. But they could not get the ministers to say how long it was to be in force. The Globe is to blame, as well as myself, for having overlooked the fact that Dr. Montague, Minister of the Crown, stated it on the 21st December, following the example he is inspired with, that it is to last five centuries. Five hundred years! It looks a long time. But there are fifteen, nearly sixteen, years of it gone now. We are getting nearer the end of it. It seems discouraging to look that distance into the future, but "hope springs eternal in the human breast," and that you may not go away utterly disconsolate I give you this ray of hope: If each succeeding generation does not marry too early in life you may confidently expect that your great-great-great great-great-great-great-great-grandchildren will live to see the time when the Canadian manufacture is able to hold its own. (Laughter and applause.) Sir, I trust the doctor will not accuse me again of evading the point he made. Five hundred years! Fifteen of them gone! The Liberal party finds no inspiration in such sentiments as that. The Liberal party believes that the Canadian is the equal of any man of any other nation. (Applause.) Give him fair play and he asks no favors. Mr. Laurier has declared that he is inspired by the English model of commercial legislation. That is our goal, but a tariff for revenue is our immediate object. Mr. Laurier recognizes that changes in the fiscal system may not be brought about in a revolutionary way. He recognizes that institutions conducted on certain lines, and interests that have been created, have to be dealt with with care, but he moves forward in the direction of liberating the commerce of this country. As he has pointed out, how is it that we cannot retain our people? How is it, when the natural increase in the last ten years should have been 800,000, when the government records show that they brought 800,000 people into this country by the expenditure of millions, yet when we come to 1891, out of that 1,600,000 people only 500,000 could be found in the land? Where are the million? How is it that under the protective system our population has increased 12 per cent. while it increased 17 per cent. under a revenue tariff decade? How is it that, while the population has increased only 12 per cent., the national debt has increased 37 per cent? How can these men ask the confidence of the country when the facts are so clear against them? But Mr. Foster speaks of the banking institutions and speaks of their solvency. I rejoice with him; but what has the National Policy to do with the solvency of the banks? Is not the credit due to the management of the banks? If the managers of these institutions had let out thirty million dollars of the shareholders' money on a certain investment, promising that it would be returned in ten years, capital and interest, and at the end of ten years had not received one cent, I think the shareholders would have lost confidence in them. That is what the government did in the Northwest.

They speak of the swelling volume of our cheese export, and point to that. The reason why our cheese exports have increased is because of the skill and ability of the farmers and dairymen of Canada, who have made the cheese that takes the English taste, have beaten their competitors in quality and captured the market for themselves.

The ministers attempt to take credit where it is not due to them, but in taxation they are behind and they have no excuse to offer.

To the Young Liberals, who have been confederating to-day, I say, stand together. The battle will soon be upon us. We have to contend against great odds—gerrymandered constituencies, a franchise bill that has borne us down, government means and power centered in hands that will use them unscrupulously. The members of the Liberal party should be animated by the loftiness of their principles, and the purity of their aim. They should recognize, and I believe they do, that it is an honor to belong to the Liberal party, and that these principles will redound to the best interests of this country. Therefore, I ask each of you, when the house is dissolved, to be found in his place, doing what he can to advance the cause that we believe to be right. Whether successful or not you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have worked shoulder to shoulder with the Liberal party, the party that in every country has been the means of raising the downtrodden and lifting the oppressed; that you are associated with the party whose record has been one of continual struggle for freedom and the rights of all in the community. It becomes us to show that we are worthy sons of our fathers, and maintain our rights to the liberties committed to us. (Cheers.)

When so many people are taking and deriving benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, why don't you try it yourself? It is highly recommended.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 25.
Taking effect January 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Luiu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the —— and —— of each month at — o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
JOHN IRVING,
G. A. CARLETON, Manager.
General Agent.

Popular Approval

is accorded ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI. It strengthens digestion wonderfully.

Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

RUPTURE
More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years fully equal to personal examination by mail. By patents to overcome DEFORMITY
Ill. Book free
CHARLES LUTHE,
184 King St. W., Toronto.
Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 23.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.) No. 2 Pass. Daily	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. Daily
P.M. De		NOON Ar.
2.00	Victoria	12.00
2.04	Russell's	11.56
2.11	Esquimalt	11.49
2.17	Stewart's	11.43
2.20	Parson's Bridge	11.40
2.26	Goldstream	11.33
2.35	Summit Siding	11.25
2.46	Shawnigan Lake	10.53
2.56	Cobble Hill	10.39
3.03	McPherson's	10.32
3.13	Kokaish	10.22
3.19	Duncan's	9.45
3.33	Somenos	9.30
3.38	Westholme	9.25
3.43	Chemainus	9.19
4.00	Oyster Bay Siding	8.58
4.08	Oyster Bay	8.50
4.20	Nanaimo	8.38
4.30	Wellington	A.M. 8.30

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER
JOAN
W. D. OWEN, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,
Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:
Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:
Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.
For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Popular and Scenic Route
TO THE EAST.

The Great Transcontinental Route from Pacific to Atlantic without change of cars. Through Daily Sleepers to all points east.

UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS to Boston, Montreal, Toronto and St. Paul without change.

ROYAL : MAIL : STEAMSHIP : LINE
—TO—
CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Short Route to the Orient.

For rates and all information apply to—
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist Passenger Agent. Vancouver, B.C.
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria. cor. Fort and Government St.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco
FOR HONOLULU ONLY
S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, March 16th, 1895, at 2 p.m.
For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St.
For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer
Mariposa—Thursday, March 7, at 8 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNON, Agent, Wharf Square, Victoria
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y
Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.
WALLA WALLA, - - FEB. 22
R. P. RITHET & CO. Agents.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to induce and regulate the menses; protecting from, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach. Recommended by over 8,000 ladies. One dose will convince. Invigorates about organs. Buy of your druggist only those with the signature on back of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed to ladies for 4c. in stamps. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

JUST TO HAND--3 Cases Men's and Boys' Clothing.
PRICES LOW. 4 Cases Underwear and Top Shirts.
B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

OTTAWA HESITATION.

The Government is Unable to Decide Between a Session and Dissolution.

Good Cause for Troubling on Minister Foster's Part—A Heavy Deficit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—The government is still in a quandary as to whether it will be dissolution or a session. Sir Mackenzie Bowell is just now paying a visit to the leading Tories and manufacturers to get their opinions on the subject. All the provinces will be consulted on the matter except British Columbia. As for British Columbia it is expected to do as the government desires, without any consideration at all. The premier first went to Toronto and had a conference with the Conservatives and managers of the Red Parlor there. He took occasion to attend for a short time at the banquet of the Canadian Press Association when in the Queen City. Sir Mackenzie Bowell is always a welcome visitor wherever newspaper men are gathered. He is the oldest living president of the Canadian Press Association. He delights to speak about the days when he worked at the "case" and rose from being the printer's "devil" in the office. As he himself says, there are many of his old constituents in Hastings who think he is no better to-day than when he was a printer in the Intelligencer office in Belleville. But what I wish to refer to now is his business to Toronto as a premier.

Well, he met the leaders of the party there and consulted with them as to dissolution or a session. If a general election was decided upon then the wherewithal would have to be got from the manufacturers as usual. The Manitoba school difficulty, owing to the recent decision of the imperial privy council, was of course taken into consideration. It is said that the meeting of the premier and the manufacturing element in Toronto was not so enthusiastic as such gatherings formerly were when the late Sir John Macdonald summoned the faithful to meet him in the Red Parlor of the Queen's Hotel prior to a general election.

From Toronto Sir Mackenzie Bowell went to Montreal. There also he had an interview with the party leaders and manufacturers. It is also reported that there was an entire absence of enthusiasm over the proceedings in that city, for the manufacturers even in the home of protection are unwilling to put up their money on a party which is already defeated. There is more business than politics in the Canadian manufacturer, and as he is certain that Mr. Laurier is to come out ahead he does not see any wisdom in throwing much money away on Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

After interviewing the faithful in Montreal the premier visited Quebec. He was there yesterday. His principal object in going to Quebec was more to meet the politicians there and see how they stood in regard to the school question than to make any arrangement in regard to money for an election. Sir Adolphe Caron has got charge of that district for money matters, and may be safely trusted to look after that part of the business. If a session is to be held something must be done about getting a candidate for Quebec West, which has been vacant for nearly a year now.

When the premier returns to-morrow or next day there will have to be a meeting of the cabinet and some decision arrived at on this much-discussed question of dissolution. Business men are annoyed at the action of the government in this regard. No one imports any more than necessity compels as long as it is expected that a general election is in sight. The revenue of the city is therefore suffering from this uncertainty. If a session is to be held the business world would know that they had another few months to rely upon without any radical change in the present tariff. When the real difference between both political parties lies in the question of the tariff it is an awful blunder on the part of the present government not to announce at once that there is going to be another session of the house before an election, if there is to be one, instead of allowing business to be going from bad to worse, as for the past two months. There cannot be an election before April and the roads in the lower provinces and Quebec will be in a terrible shape for an election then. The lists cannot all be ready before the month of April, so that there is a general cry from Quebec for a short session. Still the feeling is that there will be a dissolution.

The government is in a very poor shape to go to the country but there is no hope of their getting any better, while the trade figures are growing daily worse. They recognize that bad as everything now is against them time will only add to their troubles. Indeed, to meet the house with nothing but deficits to record, despite the big loans that have been made, would be more than they could well muster courage to do. Mr. Foster has sternly fought against this. Then there is trouble about the leadership in the commons, which has never been settled, although it has been generally understood that Mr. Foster was to get it. Sir Adolphe Caron is after it and so is Mr. Haggart. They claim that while they are not so glib while on their feet as is Mr Foster they have got a political backing, which he has not got. They point to the fact that he has to leave his own constituency in search of a gerrymandered one so as to retain a seat in the house. And Mr. Foster has proved himself a failure as a leader as was shown during Sir John Thompson's absence in Europe on the Behring Sea case.

Besides all these difficulties the government are at sixes and sevens among themselves. They are not satisfied with Sir Mackenzie Bowell as leader. Already a cabal has been formed against him in his administration. Hon. John Haggart has behind him in his claims to the leadership, Hon. J. C. Patterson, Hon. Dr. Montague, Controllers Wood and Wallace, and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. The latter, of course, is in the race for premier himself, but as he has no chance of getting it he will support Mr. Haggart in preference to Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The "old man," however, will fight them hard and is likely to retain the leadership despite their efforts to depose him until such time as the electors send Hon. Wilfrid Laurier to Ottawa to transact the affairs of the country for them.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The Dominion finances are still tumbling. In the Official Gazette of yesterday the statement of the revenue and expenditure for the seven months of the fiscal year, namely, from July 1st, 1894, to January 31st, 1895, appears, and certainly it is the most unsatisfactory that has yet been published. It shows plainly that the deficit at the close of the financial year next June will be not less than $6,000,000, and will probably be more.

In the first place the revenue for the seven months was $19,254,832 and the expenditure $20,130,209. So that already there is a deficit of $875,377, without taking in to consideration the amount added to the public debt.

The only correct way to arrive at the real condition of the finances from the monthly and quarterly reports is to compare them with the same reports for last year.

For the first seven months of the last fiscal year the revenue was $21,414,552 and the expenditure $19,391,899, showing a surplus of $2,022,653. So that this time last year we were nearly $3,000,000 better off than we are this year, yet we finished up last year with a deficit of a million and a quarter of dollars. As the circumstances for the balance of the year will be much the same this year as last, the government is bound to have a deficit of something like $6,000,000, certainly no matter how the expenditure is kept down of over $5,000,000. But the chances are that it will be over the larger figures.

The above refers merely to what is termed "consolidated fund," or ordinary revenue. There is besides this the expenditure on capital account. The expenditure this year on capital account is $2,835,581. This makes the public debt $249,407,402, or an increase of about three millions and a half. The net public debt at present is between seven and eight millions greater than it was a year ago. By the end of the fiscal year the debt will be between eleven and twelve million dollars greater than it was last year. The outlook financially is a serious one.

The figures for the month of January are the worst for the year. Compared with January of last year they are as follows:

REVENUE.

	1894.	1895.
Customs	$1,000,469 66	$1,409,793 94
Excise	644,957 06	595,652 15
Post Office	237,862 67	286,256 03
Public Works, including railways	210,572 70	198,415 40
Miscellaneous	336,541 19	354,249 00
Total	$3,098,843 28	$2,855,346 52

The expenditure for the month was $5,000,190 compared with $5,588,749 for the month of January, 1894.

For the seven months the revenue this year compared with the first seven months for 1894 was as follows:

	1894.	1895.
Customs	$11,000,933	$9,918,567
Excise	5,000,952	4,657,750
Post Office	1,625,562	1,661,256
Public Works, etc.	2,264,713	2,193,327
Miscellaneous	916,122	833,952
	$21,414,552	$19,254,832
Expenditure	$19,391,899	20,130,209
		deficit.
Surplus	$2,022,653	$875,377

It will be no easy matter for any government to take power after the next general elections with the finances of the country in such an unsatisfactory state. No wonder Mr. Forter does not wish to meet parliament before a general election. When the figures for February are made known they will be very little better than those for January. For this the government is greatly to blame. The uncertainty as to whether there is to be an election or a session is no doubt interfering with business, although the principal cause is that the bottom has been knocked out of the N. P.

The administration is in fact in an utter state of helplessness. They agree about nothing but to disagree. Mr. Ouimet, for instance, is still betting that there will be a session before a general election, and Mr. Foster maintains the opposite. They are with this as they are with everything else.

Another illustration of the mutiny which exists in the ranks of the government is shown in the disappearance of the Empire newspaper. At a time when one half of the cabinet was putting their hands in their pockets to keep the Empire afloat the other half were engaged in disposing of it to the Mail. As is well known, the latter succeeded. At the time of the interregnum the Empire was all Bowell and completely ignored Haggart. On the other hand, the Mail was all Haggart and dead against Bowell. To-day there is no Empire, or what is left of it has been gobbled up by the Mail. It does not take a very great mind to see how it was brought about. Mr. Haggart may not be premier, but in all the duties of that kind he is generally found on top.

It was also noticed in the campaign in Western Ontario, which has just closed, that Mr. J. C. Patterson had nothing to say for his leader and chief, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, but was nearly always sounding the praises of Mr. Haggart. The same may be said of Dr. Montague, who has always been man Friday to the minister of railways. Both controllers are also Haggart men. As for the solicitor-general, since the death of Sir John Thompson his occupation is gone, and unless he gets a judgeship soon, I really don't know what is to become of him.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper in his Toronto speech had a good word to say for the premier. It is generally understood that should Sir Mackenzie retire he will recommend Sir Hibbert as his successor just to disappoint Mr. Haggart. As for the French ministers, they are Bowell men. Mr. Costigan has not taken any side, and as for Mr. Foster, he thinks he could lead the party about as well as any of them. Mr. Daly is betwixt and between just now, but he is nevertheless a Haggart man. Indeed, the ministers are so much engaged in their own petty quarrels that they have no time to attend to the interests of the country.

Those who were present from this city at the Laurier meeting in Toronto describe it as one of the greatest political gatherings ever held in the Dominion. Big and successful as was the Montral meeting, that of the Queen City far surpassed it. About seven thousand people listened to the Liberal leader, and cheered him to the echo, while hundreds could not obtain admission. The whole country is looking for a saviour in the person of Mr. Laurier and all eyes are at this moment directed towards him. All his utterances are the momentous issues of the day. That is what the people are interested in. Contrast this with the childish and trifling speeches of the ministers. No one seems to mind nowadays what they say or where they speak. The people of Victoria heard Sir Hibbert Tupper a few weeks ago, and he is certainly the best speaker they have got. Well, Sir Hibbert spoke in Toronto the other night and devoted the greater part of his speech to prove that Mr. Laurier was a protectionist, or at any rate had protectionist leanings a quarter of a century ago. He levelled the same accusations against Messrs. Paterson and Charlton.

Dr. Montague, who is certainly the next best speaker to Sir Hibbert, and who is not so flippant, if more flowery than the minister of justice, has the only new idea to throw out in the way of a new platform, and that is to go back to a policy for Canada to what Great Britain was in the thirteenth century.

The Conservatives have had different combinations stumping the country for them since 1878 but none so poor as the present. So completely are they controlled by the combines that every minister has got to declare that he is a dyed in the wool protectionist. Sir Hibbert, who has never done that much before, had to do so in Toronto.

SLABTOWN.

MACDONALD JURY DISAGREES.

The San Francisco Bank Director Likely to Go Unpunished.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The jury in the case of R. H. McDonald, jr., charged with perjury, reported that they were unable to agree on a verdict and were discharged by Judge Murphy at noon. Seven were for conviction and five for acquittal. It is said that the charge upon which the trial was based was the best the prosecution had and it is believed that McDonald will not be convicted on any of the charges.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taints of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient. 25c.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers.

LARD isn't in it.

It is just because there is no lard in it, that COTTOLENE the new shortening is so wonderfully popular with housekeepers. COTTOLENE is PURE, DELICATE, HEALTHFUL, SATISFYING—none of the unpleasant odor necessarily connected with lard

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Do You Keep Hens?

(Trade Mark.)

STURTEVANT'S IMPERIAL EGG FOOD
Will Make Your Hens Lay.

STURTEVANT'S ROUP PILLS,

F. C. Sturtevant, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED HELP! Man or Woman in every locality (local or traveling) to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked upon trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary $25.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars, write World Medical Electric Co., London, Ont., Can.

For 20 Years the formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. No secret about it. This is one of its strongest endorsements. But the strongest endorsement possible is in the *vital strength* it gives.

Scott's Emulsion

nourishes. It does more for weak Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It strengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation and General Debility.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE,
Manager.

Bank of British Columbia,
Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to

tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 25th August, 1892, and registered in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, in Charge Book vol. 11, fol. 341 as No. 13274 B., sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 26th February, instant, for the purchase of lot 1, part of lots 71 and 89, Fairfield Farm Estate (map 425) Victoria city. There is a two-story frame dwelling on the property with convenient outbuildings.

The highest approved tender over $1,250 will be accepted.

32 Langley street, Victoria, February, 1895.

DUMBLETON & ELLIOTT,
f15-td Solicitors for Mortagee.

In the Matter of the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890" and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph C. Devlin, of 234 Simcoe street, Victoria, did by deed dated the 13th of February, 1895, grant and assign his real and personal property unto Charles Fox Todd, of Wharf street, Victoria, and 218 Johnson street, Victoria, merchant, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably or proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Joseph C. Devlin.

All persons having claims against the said Joseph C. Devlin are requested to forward and deliver full particulars thereof, duly verified, to the said trustee on or before the 15th of March, 1895, after which day the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated February 15th, 1895.

C. F. TODD, Trustee.

A meeting of the creditors of the said Joseph C. Devlin will be held in the office of the said C. F. Todd on Wharf street, Victoria, at 3 p.m., on Friday, the 22nd day of February, 1895.

C. F. TODD, Trustee.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m. Lv. ... SPOKANE ... Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:20 p.m. same days.

Male

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to 196 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs Fitzgerald, Gorge Road.

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE ....PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS....

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice of Assignment.

Re estate of Charles A. Lombard. Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Amendment Act, 1894."

Notice is hereby given that Charles A. Lombard, residing at 56 Collison street in the city of Victoria, B. C., carrying on business at 61 Government street in the city of Victoria aforesaid, under the style and name of C. A. Lombard & Co., music dealer, has by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1895, granted and assigned all his personal estate, credits and effects, which may be seized and sold under execution and all his real estate (except leaseholds) unto William Henry Bone, of 69 Government street in the city of Victoria, and residing at Holgate, Topaz avenue, in the said city, stationer, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Charles A. Lombard. The said deed was executed by the said parties thereto and the trusts thereby created were accepted and undertaken by the said William Henry Bone on the 14th day of February, 1895.

Creditors of the said Charles A. Lombard are required to send forthwith full particulars of their claims proved by statutory declaration to the said trustee, and all persons indebted to the said Charles A. Lombard are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the said trustee forthwith.

After the 15th day of April, 1895, the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which he shall then have had notice, and the said trustee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated the 14th day of February, 1895.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley street, Victoria, solicitor for W. H. Bone, trustee.

A meeting of the creditors of the above estate will be held at the office of S. Perry Mills, 46 Langley street, on Saturday, the 23rd day of February, 1895, at 11 o'clock a.m.

W. H. BONE, Trustee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors will be held at the office of the assignee, 58 Broad street, on the 20th day of February, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A. L. BELYEA,
jan23-30t Solicitor for the Assignee.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-0w Solicitors for Applicants.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Lt'd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.
j15-1m-d&w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the 15th day of May, 1891, tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 18th day of February, 1895, for the purchase of lots 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 35 and 36 being part of Section IV, Victoria District (now city of Victoria), as shown on a plan of subdivision deposited in the Land Registry Office in the city of Victoria, B. C., as No. 358.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 7th day of February, 1895.

SCHULTZ & MORPHY,
f7-10t 49 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

SUNDAY BILL OR LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor:—Having come here a quarter of a century ago with money to my credit and having worked ever since doing my share to build up this province, like all early comers I have had ups and downs. Judge of my surprise when the other day a two or three year old importation from some sleepy hollow away back east, flatly told me if I did not like the Sunday observance bill (they had it where he came from) I should leave for some other country.

Victoria, of all places on this hitherto liberal-minded coast, should shut down upon this blue-nose Sunday legislation—an attempt to destroy the pleasure of living in a place so beautiful and pleasantly situated that will prevent its inhabitants from enjoying nature and a "Sunday out." We are a seaport town and depend largely upon our very existence from transient travel and trade. Even our saloons are closed here on Sundays, while in old England they are only closed during divine service service. So hypocritical are we that workmen coming into town on Sundays from the farm, the logging camp, and the forests cannot get even a glass of beer without someone breaks the law. Large steamers stop at our ports with hundreds of passengers frequently on Sunday. Even yesterday the San Francisco steamer came in crowded from the Sound en route South, the fare being only $10 from Sound ports. Some of the passengers told me that this was the most dead of all towns they had struck on Sunday on the coast. Many of them expected to lay in some little "refreshment" but not a dollar was spent. Under this new bill the livery stable will have to shut up shop; no one will come ashore soon. I am certain this Sunday bill is not acceptable to nine-tenths of our citizens. A public meeting ought to be called to denounce such legislation, but most likely the bigot and fanatic would hold the platform down, and an easy going public would not have grit enough to speak their sentiments. Thanks to the liberality of the press such correspondents as myself may draw the public attention to the dangerous, crude and miserable law making.

Some writers refer sarcastically to the "parson" in reference to this bill. This is quite uncalled for and unnecessary. Large denominations such as the Roman Catholics, Episcopalians and some others are quite liberal in their views on Sunday observance. France, Germany and other continental countries make Sunday a day of much happiness as well as of religious duties.

Some years ago a band used to play at Beacon Hill on Sundays, and it was usual for numerous excursionists from the Sound to spend the day here much to the benefit and advantage to this place, but now we are gradually building a wall round our beautiful city. Gloom, stagnation and unhappiness, even hunger, takes the place of plenty. Much of our misfortunes are due to a few bigots and fanatics who take upon themselves to dictate laws to us and bind us to observe a Sunday moulded in their narrow minds, even against the wishes of the bulk of the people, who unfortunately for the credit and enterprise of the place are too easy and indolent to rouse themselves to defend their rights and liberties, aye, even their bread and butter for that matter. Instead of making the place attractive to our pleasure-loving neighbors across the line we repulse them, and consequently suffer from bigoted puritanical Sunday laws. De Cay.

Victoria, Feb. 18, 1895.

TUPPER'S "FRIENDS."

To the Editor: The Colonist, a short time ago, published an interview furnished their Ottawa correspondent by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, in which Sir Hibbert observed: "I am confident that we have an overwhelming number of friends in that city"—referring to Victoria.

Standing in Institute Hall on Friday last, the occasion of the Liberal convention, and noting the intense enthusiasm which prevailed among the immense gathering of electors present, I found myself asking: Where is that "overwhelming number of friends to which Sir Hibbert alluded? Where are they? and echo answered: Where? There was assembled at that convention as large and as representative a body of citizens as was gathered in the Victoria theatre on the occasion of Sir Hibbert Tupper's address, and I am sure that a comparison of the character of the reception which was accorded that gentleman with the reception tendered the various speakers in the cause of Liberalism on Friday night last is indeed enough to set one asking: Where is that vast number of friends of protection and boodle to which Sir Hibbert alluded?

At the Liberal convention the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed; no interruptions; no dissenting voice;—all was harmony and good feeling. During Sir Hibbert's speech at the Victoria theatre he had the "extreme pleasure" of witnessing the enthusiasm of his "friends," which, if my memory fails me not, consisted mainly of groans, hisses and jeers—a fitting reception, I take it, to one who had the temerity—to one who had the impudence to stand before the electors of this city—men every whit the equal in point of intelligence to Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, though perhaps not so highly educated as they would be were their families drawing $40,000 per year out of the public chest—and tell them that "the country is prosperous," when grim-visaged Want stalks unchecked throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion; to tell them that "McGreevy and Connolly were indeed suffering from diabetes insipidus or some other ailment affecting the kidneys," as if that were an excuse why these boodlers—no better than common thieves—should not have paid the penalty of their crimes; to tell them that "the Victoria postmen deserved the contemptible treatment which they received at the hands of Sir Adolphe Caron, Chief of Roediers," when the indignant citizens had as one man, protested against the disgraceful and unmanly treatment of our postoffice employees. It was, I say, a fitting reception which Sir Hibbert received.

Yes, Victoria has awakened at last to a sense of the duty which she owes to herself and to the Dominion of Canada, and it does not, I think, require a prophet to tell that the electors of Victoria will do their share at the approaching elections towards rescuing this fair city, this magnificent province—a province pregnant with greater possibilities than any other in the broad Dominion—from the life-draining clutch of an administration whose policy is so corrupt, so ruinous, so rotten that calumination would be a compliment. C. A. G.

Victoria, February 18.

THE CREMATORY FUND.

To the Editor: Ratepayer in Saturday's Times says: "Ald. Bragg states his case from his own standpoint in a manly, straightforward way." I appreciate the compliment he paid me as far as that point goes. He then goes on to say that the council are trustees of the public funds placed at their disposal, and being intrusted with this particular $10,000, it should be used for the crematory purposes only. I think we may leave that point to be settled by the ratepayers. It is true that several years ago the money was voted for a crematory, but it was not voted to lie idle in the bank, and as the crematory at present seems to be a dead letter, as the present council is about to let the garbage work for the year, it seems to me to be only a business method to use the funds at our disposal before we borrow more. We are face to face with the fact that we have the electric light plant to complete, and we want the funds to do it with. I did not intend to answer Ratepayer's letter, as I think any ratepayer writing on public matters with honest motives should not be ashamed to sign his name. The old saying is: It's not what a man does so much, but it's the motive he may have in doing it; and if Ratepayer's motive is to set ratepayers of the city thinking it is a very good point. I have very often thought if the ratepayers could meet together and discuss the expenditure of public money more than they do, and assist the aldermen by resolution in carrying out improvements to our light, water, streets and sewerages we might possibly get better results than we have so far. As for taking the bull by the horns, I think Ratepayer is taking him by the tail when he says we are asking the ratepayers to authorize $100,000 to be squandered no one knows how. We are at present getting all the information as to the amount we require to finish, so that we may be in a position to know how the money will be spent, and before the by-law is voted on I hope we shall have a meeting of the ratepayers in the city hall, when Ratepayer will have a chance to state his case from his own standpoint in a manly, straightforward way, and then we can leave it to the better judgment of the ratepayers at the ballot box.

ED. BRAGG.

Victoria, February 18th.

TOLD OF PRESIDENT FAURE.

The Head of the French Republic in the Days of the Commune.

M. Faure, the new president of the French republic, is well known by a prominent French-American resident of New Orleans, who was with M. Faure during the French commune. He describes the new president as a man of personal magnetism, of splendid executive ability, and unquestioned bravery and firmness.

Faure began business as a small commission merchant in hides, wool, etc., at Havre, years ago. From that, by energy, economy and thrift he prospered, and his business increased until he was one of the most extensive commission merchants in that city. He became also one of the most prominent men of the city politically, and just before the Franco-German war he was made first "adjoint" to the mayor of the city, and was a staff officer of the army, although his duties did not require his presence on the battle field. He took an active interest, of course, in the war, and it was owing to his efforts that the commissary department of the French soldiers was kept well supplied. He was also a close adviser of the officials of Havre, and in every manner demonstrated great executive talent and a born leadership.

It was in 1871, during the French commune, however, that his personal bravery and ability to confront desperate emergencies was tested. While acting in the capacity of "adjoint" or adviser of the mayor of Havre, a request was made to him from the mayor of Paris for firemen and engines. The city of Paris was in flames from one end to the other, and aid was being asked everywhere, in engines and firemen. Faure at once called for volunteers and urged upon them the necessity of responding to the call. He thus raised a company of firemen to go to Paris and fight the fires that were raging everywhere. Faure showed his courage and won the hearts of the firemen and people by going with the volunteers as their leader. With all the engines the city could spare they hastened to Paris, and for three days without rest or scarcely anything to eat, fought the flames.

Faure did the duties of a fireman, and on one occasion when one of the men was asleep from fatigue, rather than awaken him, took his place and did the work. He was in a dozen perilous positions during that three days' fight with fire, in company with his companions, and never flinched. In every instance he proved himself to be a man of determination and courage. He was first in every danger, and in the most critical times he never lost his wonderful self-possession and will power, and with his volunteer firemen did yeoman service in trying to save Paris from the embrace of the fire fiend.

The people of Paris never forgot M. Faure's valiant service on that occasion, and afterward, as a Republican, he was elected to the chamber of deputies. He served with several ministers as private secretary, and of late years has had more important connection with that branch of the governmental service. He has prospered in business as well as in political affairs, and is said to be one of the most popular as well as one of the ablest statesmen of the French Republic.

AN OFFICIAL BANQUET.

Consisted of Roasted Apples Served on a Board.

Victor Smith, formerly a resident of Ohio, and a personal friend of Secretary Chase, was one of the disturbing elements that made the great secretary's last days in the treasury department turbulent and unhappy. Victor Smith had been appointed by the secretary to the place of collector of customs of Port Townsend, Washington Territory. Smith was a restless visionary and in these later days would have been called a crank. J. W. Schuckers, who was private secretary to Mr. Chase and also his biographer, has spoken of Smith as "a man not very likely to become popular on the Pacific coast—or anywhere else. He believed in spirit rappings and was an avowed abolitionist; he whined a great deal about progress, was somewhat arrogant in manner and intolerant in speech, and speedily made himself thoroughly unpopular in his office."

While he was collector at Port Townsend Smith succeeded in inducing the government to move the custom house from that point to another on Puget Sound, where he had some speculative interests. It was a foolish and hair brained scheme, and created a bitter feeling among business men. His new place was named Port Angeles. There the collector maintained himself for a time in a semi-barbaric proprietorship. It is related of him that he once invited the officers of the revenue cutter Shubrick to dine at his house; and the officers, considering that the collector of the port was a high functionary, arrayed themselves in full dress with swords gold lace and other gorgeous insignia of their station, and went ashore in state to wait upon Collector Smith at his mansion, which was then in an unfinished condition.

In due course of time the collector, assisted by his wife, brought out two carpenter's saw horses, on which they placed a board covered with wrapping paper. The repast, which was as simple as ever partaken of by the hermits of the olden times, was then set forth; and Smith, taking from his pocket three big apples, gave one to each of the three officers, with a small forked stick, remarking: "You'll have to roast your own apples."—The Century.

EDIBLE WORMS OF SAMOA.

The Natives Find the Reptiles Delicious.

The Samoan Islands, or rather the water surrounding them, are the natural habitat of the palolo, an edible worm, which is reckoned by the writers on food curiosities as being one of the most remarkable table delicacies that ever tickled the palate of an epicure. The palolo is a many-jointed creature, about five to eight inches in length, and is found in a variety of colors, but generally in yellow, blue or green. The worm is of almost the diameter of a common darning needle, and is, as far as the writer knows, found only in the waters bordering the islands of the South Pacific. It is not in the matter of color, length and nativity alone, however, that makes the palolo an oddity nor even in the fact that it is used as an article of food, but more especially because its motions are controlled by the moon.

There is only one day or rather one morning, during the entire year that the Samoans can catch the palolo, and that on the first day of the last November moon. Very early in the morning of "Palolo Day," the waters of all South Pacific islands are alive with boats filled with natives armed with short-handled scoop-nets, and even before it is light enough to see plainly they are continually crying "Palolo! palolo!" and using their instruments of capture with wonderous dexterity. Even the women and children work in gathering the annual crop, the harvest being of such short duration, those who are unprovided with nets, using baskets, sieves, pieces of thin cloth—in fact, anything that will strain out the worms and let the water pass through. All work with tremendous energy, for each fully realizes that the appearance of the sun above the waters will be the signal for the palolo to disappear, as if by magic.

As we said in the opening, this queer, wiggley creature is regarded as a delicate article of food, but that fact alone would not entitle it to credible mention among the world's wonders. The mystery of its appearance for only a few hours on one certain morning of the year and the fact that that morning invariably corresponds to a certain phase of the moon, and its magical disappearance at the moment of sunrise, were Darwin a prisoner for speaking of the palolo as "the oddest creature of all creation."

PERSONAL.

Alex. Urquhart, Comox, is at the Oriental.

Capt. Soule, James Orr, Vancouver, are at the Oriental.

J. A. Cunningham came over to Victoria Sunday night.

Geo. F. Black, Hamilton, Ont., is staying at the Oriental.

E. M. Johnson returned from the Mainland last night.

W. T. Goode and wife, of Duncan's, left for California overland last night.

W. E. Dwyer and A. J. Stone arrived in the city by the Rosalie this morning.

H. H. Lloyd, Port Townsend; W. Warden, Nanaimo, are guests at the Oriental.

A. St. George Hammersley, Vancouver, is in the city and registered at the Driard.

Mrs. G. Johnson, Miss L. Talbott were passengers from the Sound by the Rosalie this morning.

John Barnsley and wife left on Saturday night for Los Angeles on a pleasure trip. They will make the overland trip.

BIRTH.

CASEY.—In this city, on February 17th, the wife of L. Casey of a son.

DIED.

McLEOD—In this city on Feb. 16, at his residence 15 Bay street, Norman McLeod, a native of Skye, Scotland, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Wednesday, February 20th, at 2 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

General Excellence of Stock
Strict Attention to Business

These are the two levers that are pushing our business along during this dull spell. When you want anything in the jewelry line or repairing on watches and jewelry, come to our store till we prove this assertion.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government Street, Opposite Bank of B. C.

SOME PRICES
THAT MEAN BUSINESS

MEN'S SUITS—
Former price $25 . . . now $18
" 20 . . . now 14
" 17 . . . now 12
" 15 . . . now 10
" 13 . . . now 8

OVERCOATS—
Reduced from $22 to . . $16.00
" 20 to . . 13.50
" 16 to . . 11.00
" 13 to . . 10.00
" 12 to . . 8.00

MACKINTOSHES
Guaranteed Waterproof
Reduced from $16.50 to . $12 50
" 15.00 to . 10.00
" 10.00 to . 7.00

MEN'S SHIRTS
White and Colored
Former Price $2.25 . now $1.75
" 2.00 . now 1.50
" 1.50 . now 1.00
" 1.00 . now 65c.

S. REID, 122 Government St., Next New England Hotel

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—J W McFarland, R Collister, A Williams, F V Austin, G W Grant, H Yorke, S Wilson, R Hamilton, Wm Parrall, J Parson, A StGeo Hammersley, Geo John, J Tallyard, P W King, Miss Motteno, J A Cunningham, Wm Bell, J O Johnston, A Reid, R Jackson, B Van Hull, E M Johnson, H Mon, E McKenzie, H Gray, Mrs Gray, Thos Collum, as Smith, Mrs Smith, Jas Balantyne, E George.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—F Meyer, J McMillan, C Spurgeon, R Banfield, D Merritt, D Waltman, R M Ward, M Meale, W E Dwyer, A J Stone, R T Turnley, E Harvey, J L Meyer, C B George, Mrs G Johnson, Miss L Talbott.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—P Green, A J Jones, A J Hughett, Mrs Hughitt, Miss Rainbeck, A Kisser and wife, H D Barker, W H Soule, Miss Main, A Perkins, Louis King, C L Hammingway, G Begg, Miss Reata, A M Douglas, R J Reeves, J R Anderson and wife.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Sere & Co, Hall Ross & Co, Clark & Stewart, Hudson's Bay Co, D E Campbell, P Havelle, S Leiser & Co, J Johnston, M Tower, E Carr, J G Shaw, T Shaw, Hall Ross & Co.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—H W, J Piercey, L W, D Spencer, W Y, E A Morris, Y C L, Annear & H, Armour & Co, G E Monroe, E G Prior & Co, J Sehl, G W Maynard, Fell & Co, H Mansell, J & A Clearihue, J Maynard, W Jackson, Lenz & Leiser, W Blackie, Pemberton & Son, R W Higginbotham, Colonist Printing Co, Dom Exp Co, J Barnsley, Fuller & Goslwin, S H E Co, R J M R, T N Hibben.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—R B Oxley W Marchant, C &C Roller Mills, Mrs E Keefe, Albion Iron Works, W P Fullerton, W J Pendray, D S Dundass, D E Campbell, Hall & Co, Langley & Co, Pitker & Leiser, F Carne, F H Warlock, Robt Jameson, E Penbury.

Per steamer Walla Walla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Works, A Young, Brackman & Ker Milling Co, D H Ross & Co, Erskine Wall & Co, E B Marvin & Co, G A McCulloch, Hudson Bay Co, H Johnston, H Short & Son, A E Morris, J H Todd & Son, J A Ritchie, J & A Clearihue, L White & Co, Mrs E W McLean, Mrs M Goodchild, Martin & Robertson, N Berger, Nicholls & Renouf, Perry & Turner, R P Rithet & Co, R B Oxley, R Baker & Son, R H Jamieson & Co, S Leiser & Co, Spratt & Gray, Fing Clang, Tai Sing, W J Tippins, W J Pendray, Weller Bros, A R Johnson & Co, Lung Kee, Wm Tietjen, M Des Bussay, Winch & Bowen, Wells Fargo & Co.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Laurentian	March 2
Allan Line, Numidian	March 16
Allan Line, Mongolian	March 30
Dominion Line, Vancouver	March 9
Dominion Line, Oregon	March 23
Dominion Line, Labrador	April 6

From New York.

Cunard Line, Etruria	March 2
Cunard Line, Aurania	March 9
American Line, New York	March 6
American Line, Berlin	March 13
White Star Line, Britannic	March 6
White Star Line, Majestic	March 13
North German Lloyd, Havel	March 5
North German Lloyd, Trave	March 12
Anchor Line, Anchoria	March 9
Anchor Line, Circassia	March 23
Red Star Line, Waesland	March 6
Red Star Line, Belgenland	March 13

From Philadelphia.

American Line, Kensington	March 2
American Line, Ohio	March 9

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage, $10.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, - Agent, Victoria
Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE ....PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS....

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday and Wednesday, FEB. 19-20 Wednesday Matinee.

Engagement of the Distinguished Comedienne

You'll Shout, Scream, Roar.

MISS EMILY BANCKER —IN— OUR FLAT

New Musical Comedy Hit.

780 Nights Strand Theatre, London, England.

100 Nights Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre, New York.

Sale of seats now open at Jamieson's. Prices, $1.00, 75 cents. Gallery, 50c.

THE GOODS WE SELL are Dick's, Glasgow, and the manufacture is

British

They are famed wherever worn for durability and comfort from Atlantic to

Pacific

And are fit to wear by all classes of people who travel by river, road, or

Railway.

Lot of Sample Goods to hand. Ladies' and Gentlemens'. Fancy lot of Babies' Boots (cheap).

Old Country Boot Store,

91 Johnson Street, Between Broad and Douglas Streets.

JAMES FREEL, Proprietor.

CREIGHTON,

The Tailor.

Will sell at Cost for the NEXT TEN DAYS for CASH only. Winter and Spring Suitings. Just call and see them, for they are great value for the money you will have to give.

J. W. CREIGHTON,

FINE TAILORING PARLORS.

86 Government St. - - Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH

Served at the

Poodle Dog Restaurant

From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.
Regular meals with glass of beer or claret 50 cents.

18 LOUIS MARBOEUF, Pro